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Massachusetts Returns In U. S.-State Contests; Nazis Claim Heavy Sinkings

The World's Day—At a Glance
Nov. 6, 1940

Returns in Massachusetts

President
(1,698 out of 1,810 precincts)

Willkie (R)	869,248
Roosevelt (D)*	981,571

Senator
(1,577 precincts)

Parkman (R)	727,569
Walsh (D)*	914,394

Governor
(1,782 precincts)

Saltonstall (R)*	975,894
Dever (D)	969,007

Lieutenant Governor
(1,639 precincts)

Cahill (R)*	879,826
Gallagher (D)	807,196

Secretary of State
(1,639 precincts)

Cook (R)*	941,448
Foley (D)	737,733

State Treasurer
(1,639 precincts)

Hurley (R)*	855,996
Donahue (D)	768,462

State Auditor
(1,639 precincts)

Wood (R)*	806,232
Buckley (D)	819,571

Attorney General
(1,639 precincts)

Bushnell (R)	859,766
Brennan (D)	802,550

*Incumbent

War Summary: Nazis Estimate Allied Sea Losses

At sea Germany claimed that Allied merchant shipping losses had reached a total of 7,162,200 tons since the war's outbreak. [Details: Page 6.]

British bombers started 30 fires among petroleum tanks at Germany's naval base at Emden, and damaged shipyards at Bremerhaven and Bremen, according to the British Air Ministry.

Lone German bombers gave London its longest night raid, but did not attack on a large scale. The industrial Midlands and Eastern Scotland shared the brunt of these attacks.

Swiss protest over alleged violation of its territory by British bombers during the night, was directed to London. The Swiss High Command announced that, beginning tomorrow, Switzerland would be blacked out every night after 10 o'clock in an effort to hinder the movement of foreign aircraft.

Hull Hails Indorsement of Foreign Policy

Washington (AP)—Secretary of State Hull said today the nation now could go forward in the "firm continuance of those foreign policies" which he said were given "nationwide approval" in yesterday's election. [Details: Page 2.]

Workmen Build Bleachers for Inauguration

Washington (AP)—All the votes weren't counted yet, but workmen hammered and sawed away today, building wooden bleachers for the Jan. 20 inauguration on the east steps of the Capitol. With 11,000 spectator seats to put up, the contractor declined to take a chance on the weather, got an early start.

Popular Democrats Lead in Puerto Rico

San Juan, Puerto Rico (AP)—The Popular Democratic Party, a new force in Puerto Rican politics, was leading this morning in five of the island's seven Senatorial districts, but the Republican-Socialist coalition which heretofore has held a big majority in the Legislature refused to admit defeat. The Popular Democrats claimed they had elected 12 of the 19 Senators, 20 of 37 Representatives and a new Resident Commissioner to Washington. Coalition leaders, however, insisted they would retain power by a small margin.

In Africa: Italians Claim Advance

Egyptian campaign showed signs of renewed activity today when Italians claimed they had driven more than 30 miles to the southeast of Sidi Barrani, their outpost along the coast, in pursuit of British units.

British airmen carried out reconnaissances over Libya. Bombing expeditions, partly undertaken by South African airmen, raided Eritrea, Italian Somaliland, and other points.

In the Balkans: Greeks Reported in Koritza

Greek Advance in Albania was reported to have virtually encircled Koritza, important Italian base. One report said that the Greeks had actually entered the city. [Details: Page 1.]

Defending armies of the Greeks appeared to be holding the Italians elsewhere all along the line.

British raiders were said to have bombed Naples for the third time.

College Mates Meet in Senate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6—Two men who were college roommates have apparently won their election to the United States Senate the same year. They are Ralph O. Brewster (R), elected ot the Senate in the Maine September election, and Harold Burton (R), leading in the Senate race in Ohio.

The two were roommates at Bowdoin College, Maine, during most of their college career. Mr. Brewster was elevated this fall from Congressman ot Senator and Mr. Burton has been serving as Mayor of Cleveland.

In this case both men ran on the Republican ticket, unlike Wendell L. Willkie and Paul V. McNutt, who were fraternity brothers at Indiana University, but who have been on opposite sides of the fence politically.

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Greeks Enter Italian Base In Albania?

Capture of thousands of Italians is reported by mountaineer troops in area of Koritza.

SALONIKA, Greece, Nov. 6 (AP)—The Greeks were reported in frontier advances today to have entered the Albanian city of Koritza, Italian military base for the Greek offensive, and to have captured thousands of Italians.

LONDON, Nov. 6 (AP)—Britain has advanced £5,000,000 in credits to Greece for war supplies, the Foreign Office announced today.

ATHENS, Nov. 6 (AP)—Fortifications on a range of hills guarding Koritza, Albanian base for the Italian drive into Macedonia, were reported today to have been captured by Greek mountain troops after fierce hand-to-hand fighting.

Retreating Italian forces were shelled by their own tanks, the Greek High Command declared.

A communiqué said many Italian prisoners were taken in the battle, and artillery pieces, howitzers, and machine guns were seized in the abandoned fortifications.

Meanwhile, the City of Koritza itself was shelled almost continuously by Greek Alpine gunners on heights previously taken in bayonet charges.

The Greek Air Force, aided by British planes, attacked Italian troop and supply positions in Albania, while in Greece the civilian casualties from Italian air raids the first nine days of the war were counted at almost 1,000.

Greek planes were said to have bombed airdromes at Koritza and Argyrocastron, Albania, destroying some Italian planes which were on the ground.

The Greek communiqué blamed Italian planes for the bombing yesterday of the Yugoslav town of Bitolj, pust across the frontier from the Greek-Albanian battlefront.

The Greeks declared their lines were holding firm in western Macedonia, where the Italians are driving at Florina, and in Epirus, along the north bank of the Kalamas River, barring the Italian push toward Ioannina.

Naples Raided

ROME, Nov. 6 (AP)—The Italian High Command reported today that British warplanes had bombed the area around Naples during the night, killing 14 persons and injuring 10.

The raid was the third in less than a week on Naples, center of many important Italian war industries.

On the northern flank of the Greek war front, the High Command said, "Italian forces yesterday repelled Greek attacks between Lake Presba and Kapestica Pass after violent fighting.

The Italians asserted that their air force had heavily bombed the station at Florina cutting a railway

Continued on Page 7, Column 6

Roosevelt Elected for Third Term; Willkie Urges End to Antagonisms; Saltonstall Leads in Close Contest

Democrats also defeat G. O. P. governors in Rhode Island and Connecticut.

The Associated Press at 3 p. m. claimed that Gov. Leverett Saltonstall led by 10,000 votes with on. five precincts yet to be heard from.
A recount was indicated.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall leads for re-election—but just barely.

In a sizzling last-minute fight that developed unexpectedly early this afternoon, hours after his victory had been generally acknowledged, Governor Saltonstall, Republican, found his lead over Attorney General Paul A. Dever, Democratic aspirant for the gubernatorial chair, nibbled down to, at one time, a scant 4,400 votes.

The latest returns, with 28 precincts yet to be heard from, gives Saltonstall 975,894 votes; Dever 969,007, a scant 6,887 lead for the Governor.

Just as the Governor was receiving congratulations at the State House this morning—his lead having reached 30,000—the wires began to bring in reports that took first 1,000, then 200, then another 2,000 from his majority.

The Governor and his aides awaited the news which was hours in coming. Impatiently, demands were sent for news as to what districts were yet to be heard from. Were they normally Republican or Democratic?

No one knew. Some were in Quincy, others in Fall River. They might mean anything since these industrial cities have districts that run both ways, and strongly.

Shortly before one this afternoon, the lead was cut to the 4,400 figure. Then, gradually it began to climb. Close political observers were of the opinion he would win; but a recount seemed likely regardless of the outcome.

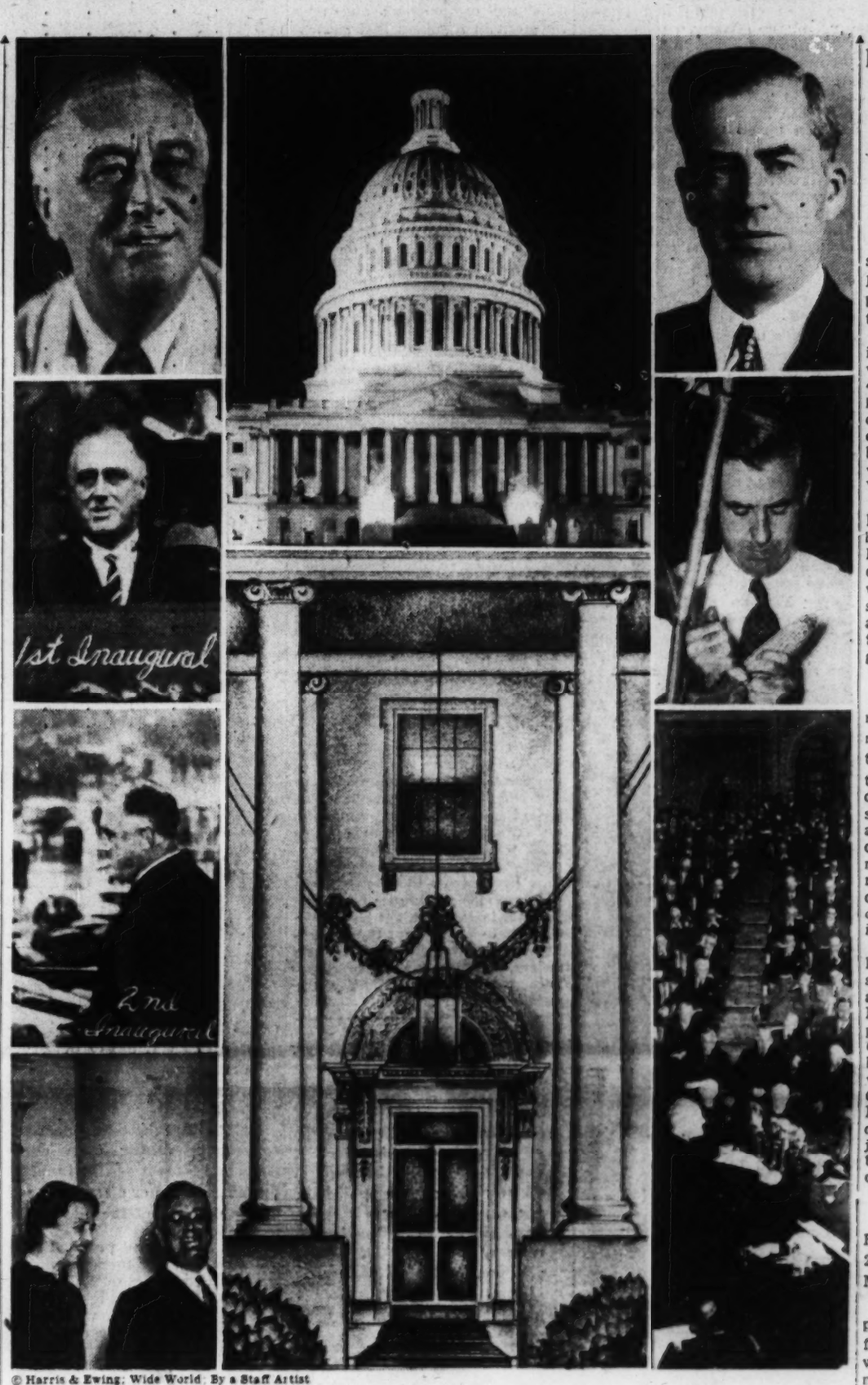
Two other Republican Governors, William H. Vanderbilt of Rhode Island and Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut, had already been swept under by the Democratic trend which duplicated 1936 in leaving only Maine and Vermont true to the region's once traditional Republicanism. J. Howard McGrath, former U. S. District Attorney, was elected Governor of Rhode Island, and Robert A. Hurley, Commissioner of Public Works, was chosen Governor of Connecticut.

The President's plurality in New England was cut 100,000 below his record of fours years ago.

Democrats Gain Seats

Democrats gained six seats in the lower House of Congress, picking them up in Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Details of New England elections: Pages 13, 14, 15 and 16.



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Government Is by All the People

President Roosevelt again heads the Government but the Capitol still looms large.

Upper left and right: The President today and Vice-President-Elect Henry A. Wallace, former Secretary of Agriculture.

Left row shows President Roosevelt in different inaugurals and at bottom with Mrs. Roosevelt receiving as hosts at the White House.

Middle of right row shows Mr. Wallace inspecting an ear of corn. He is a noted specialist in corn culture.

Lower right: President Roosevelt addresses a joint session of the Senate and House and the Supreme Court in the Senate Chamber on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the Constitution.

The door to the White House and the Capitol Dome hold the center of the picture, symbolizing the co-ordinate branches of the Government.

Roosevelt sweep also increases Democratic control in the House; War big issue.

By J. Roscoe Drummond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Franklin Delano Roosevelt stands elected today as the first President in American history to be chosen to serve three terms in the White House.

With returns still coming in, it is indicated that Mr. Roosevelt will amass an electoral vote of 468 to 63 for Wendell L. Willkie, the Republican nominee whose dynamic campaign helped to produce a record-breaking national ballot. Mr. Roosevelt has either won or is leading in 39 States, Mr. Willkie in 9.

There is every evidence that the leadership of the President has brought unexpected strength to the Democratic Party throughout the country, has in large part reversed the Republican trend which showed itself significantly in 1938 and has guaranteed his Administration effective control of Congress during the next two years.

Democrats Gain in House

The Democrats are actually making a net gain in their numerical strength in Congress. In the face of Republican predictions that, irrespective of the Presidency, they would add at least 50 seats in the House and perhaps acquire control, the Democrats increased their already large House majority by nine members. The net turn-over in the Senate, according to present results, adds only two to the Republican minority.

Since the campaign turned largely on foreign policy, this result does not assure the President a guaranteed go-ahead signal on New Deal domestic policy. A Republican and conservative Democratic coalition, as has come into being during the past two years, will likely continue to stand as a Congressional balance-wheel to Executive dominance. The President's positive Congressional majority will, however, assist him to proceed along his established course in foreign affairs.

The Popular Vote

Latest returns give President Roosevelt a total popular vote of 23,175,051, as against 19,388,426 for Mr. Willkie.

America is today practicing its precious democracy and in one of few nations of the whole world where the ballot is still supreme, millions of free-voting Americans who honestly disagreed over politics and policy yesterday are today dedicating themselves to the substance of national unity at home in the face of the perils of war and totalitarianism abroad.

As a Democratic newspaper which this year supported the Republican candidate, the New York Times struck the note of national unity in its election editorial when it declared: "The choice is made. We must close our ranks. . . . We glory in the fact that ours is still a system of government in which the will of the majority prevails, and the minority gives ungrudging support to the majority in the achievement of every truly national purpose."

Willkie's Strength

President Roosevelt's popular vote does not extend to the landslide proportions of 1936, but it is a decisive majority, national in scope and unquestioned. Mr. Willkie has proved himself a stirring campaigner, a strong exponent of political and economic ideas which he is confident will ultimately prevail and a national leader who has earned such a devoted and popular following as to provide the New Deal with a counter-balance during the four years to come.

There is general agreement that the President's second re-election is a mandate in the field of foreign affairs which issue he himself put foremost as his reason for asking the American people to give him a third term, that it is not a mandate in the field of New Deal social reform. A significant feature of the campaign was that toward its close Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Willkie were both advocating policies and objectives in many ways parallel with each other and it is therefore evident that the electorate has chosen a President to become the instrument of a unity which is urgently desired and which is already in the making.

Third Term Issue

It is not apparent that the third term issue exerted, under the impact of the war and its related issues, any very considerable influence in the final decision.

It is apparent that the Presi-

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Willkie Congratulates; Calls on America for Unity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 6—Calling on the American people to unite for national unity, completion of the defense program, greater aid to Britain, and "removal of antagonisms in America," Wendell L. Willkie today in a radio talk to the Nation accepted his defeat in the presidential race "with complete good will." Shortly before, he had sent a congratulatory message to President Roosevelt on his re-election.

"Congratulations on your re-election as President of the United States," the Republican nominee telegraphed his Democratic opponent in yesterday's election.

"I know that we are both gratified that so many American citizens participated in the election. I wish you all personal health and happiness."

The President accepted with "sincere thanks" Mr. Willkie's message. In a talk today, Mr. Willkie still the man on "crusade" bent said:

"I accept the result of the election with complete good will.

"The popular vote shows the vitality of our Democratic principles and the adherence of our people to the two-party system.

"I extend my thanks to the thousands who so zealously and wholeheartedly worked for my election in various organizations, and supported me individually. I know that they will continue as I shall to work for the unity of our people, in the completion of our defense effort, in sending aid to Britain and in insistence upon removal of antagonisms in America—all to the end that government of free men may continue and may spread again upon the earth.

"I have received too many kind and encouraging messages to permit of individual answer to all. To the senders of them I express my gratitude and thanks."

Proud to Lead

Mr. Willkie was photographed during and after his appearance before the microphones and then came into the press room of his Commodore Hotel headquarters for a chat in the easy and companionable way that has characterized his attitude toward reporters throughout his publicized and far-flung undertaking to win the Nation's highest office. There were easily 75 newsmen on hand for the statement of the 1940 titular head of the Republican Party.

"I am proud to have led the crusade I did," he told them in the informal interview. "I believe completely, and if anything, more deeply, in it than I did before.

"I believe the ultimate adoption of the principles I set forth in my Madison Square Garden speech are indispensable to the free way of life.

"I entered the campaign without bitterness, and I leave it with no ill-will or bitterness toward anyone."

Last night Mr. Willkie kept vigil over election charts in his Commodore Hotel campaign headquarters. The lobby and ballroom floors fourteen stories below were a scene of tension and high drama as the immense bulletin board told the story of the historic vote that rejected his crusading bid for the Presidency.

With the Republican challenger throughout the evening were Mrs. Willkie and their son, Philip, and his suite as midnight neared was a reception place for many promi-

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Foreign Policy to Dominate Third Term

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6—President Roosevelt's unprecedented third term is likely to be dominated by foreign issues and a possible postwar economic readjustment rather than by new domestic social legislation.

So far as Roosevelt foreign policies go they have been fairly well indicated. They will be an extension of what has gone before. There will be aid to England "short of war," if the program is followed and a continuing "good-neighbor" policy towards Latin America.

There will be an effort to keep the balance of power in the Pacific, while, if peace returns to the harassed world in the next four years, and if he accepts reappointment, Cordell Hull will once again push his great tariff-reducing drive which was a feature of his efforts before the outbreak of hostilities.

More Aid for Britain

Where aid can be given abroad to the revival of democracies it obviously will be given in the next four years. Whether the United States can keep out of direct participation in the conflagrations in Europe and Asia remains to be seen; Mr. Roosevelt in his election speeches repeatedly emphasized that he is striving for peace, and even in the most warlike acts of sending munitions and ships and airplanes to Great Britain supported a policy which he hopes will protect the United States from war.

President Roosevelt gave certain indications of his further policies in the five major political speeches before election. In answer to Republican attacks he repeatedly stressed that he was not leading the country into war but was "arming for peace."

In an extemporaneous talk on Nov. 2 in upstate New York when he attacked Representative Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts, Republican National Chairman, for an alleged "whisper campaign" charge that he would send the fleet against Japan the day after election, Mr. Roosevelt made an important statement on fleet maneuvers. He declared he would not send the fleet westward from Hawaii. "That would lead us into war," he said. "Such a step would be regarded properly as a hostile act."

On the domestic side, Mr. Roosevelt interpolated a comment in his Nov. 1, Brooklyn speech, regarding old age and unemployment insurance. After saying these should operate "on an increasingly wider base" he interpolated, "so that it will eventually include every man and woman in the country."

For the most part the campaign speeches added little to earlier Roosevelt programs.

With the 1940 election now over it is important to recall that at no point were the cardinal issues of America's foreign policy turned into a political football. The methods of carrying out the program, as between President Roosevelt and Mr. Willkie were stressed, but the essential goods were the same.

Burden of Defense

The burden of defense is certain to remain heavy throughout the third term. The four years will see a "two-ocean navy" become a reality, under present defense plans, and the Nation armed more heavily in peacetime than ever before in history.

This vast program, already started, will have economic and social consequences of an incalculable sort in the years ahead. With industrial output breaking all records and men going back to work in defense industries, the problem of unemployment will be considerably mitigated and a business boom is anticipated by all economists.

This boom is based, of course, on deficit spending and on an armaments industry attributable to the Government rather than private business. In a sense it is an example of state-capitalism in action. Just what will happen if and when the need for the vast defense

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

'Same Franklin,' Roosevelt Says

By the Associated Press

Hyde Park, N. Y., Nov. 6

President Roosevelt filled chart after chart in today's early hours with figures telling a story of an overwhelming electoral vote lead in his historic race for a third term, and then, after describing the election trends as "fine," went to bed at 2:35 a. m., E. S. T.

To a group of his neighbors, the Chief Executive remarked:

"We, of course, face difficult days in this country. But I think you will find me in the future just the same Franklin Roosevelt you have known a great many years."

Sober New York Hears Nation's Verdict

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 6—The sidewalks of mid-town New York were a milling mass of tens of thousands last night as the city staged an election jamboree that rated with any in its history. It was not the turbulent out-of-bounds crowd of recollection so much as a persistent thronging of orderly men and women soberly concerned in the outcome of the day's balloting on issues of grave concern to the Nation.

All through the balmy bright day the streets of the country's biggest city had basked in the unusual calm of no campaign whatsoever. Gone were the high-powered motor vans bristling with loud-speaker equipment that has split the air incessantly in the great wind-up; gone the soap-box orators averaging two to the block who had made the New York Public Library frontage on Fifth Avenue and Forty-Second Street a campaign sounding board that left only the stone lions unsettled; gone the campaign literature strewn ankle deep, the wail of police radio cars en route to the Times Square Willkie Club that became a storm center as the vote storm gathered; gone the button-pining platoon, the booing and cheering men and women partisans flowing into mid-town, the knots of voluble men arguing about candidates.

The last word had been spoken; the last debate sounded 'off'; the misrepresentation, the whisperings, the distortions, the emotional vehemence—all that was stale news. Last night it was just the fact of getting everything settled, and each one there had had a hand in the settling.

Fresh from their polling places, thousands of New York voters crowded Times Square vantage points to watch the electric lights from the New York Times news bulletin unroll the outcome from near and far. It was a citizenery that had set the pace in the Nation's record vote with unusual activity that brought queues by 6 a. m. to the city's 4,051 polling places. The closing hour had been extended by special statute until 9 p. m. throughout the State, but the city electorate had bestirred itself in historic numbers for early day balloting.

Perhaps no segment of the Nation's electorate had been subjected more intensely to the vocal battles of the campaign than New York. On election eve it reached a two-hour pitch in Times Square and massed 5,000 persons as Willkie and Roosevelt backers clashed with an adamant vigor that required police reinforcements.

This furore had no echo in the day's balloting, which was without undue incident. It began with Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia's customary "dawn patrol" of polling places. There was day-long sitting by the magistrate's courts and Supreme Court justices to insure honest orderly voting, with assistants of the United States Attorney General and the New York State Attorney General to cooperate with police and courts in handling challenges and complaints for which the Honest Ballot Association had stationed 3,000 watchers and 250 attorneys.

Finally all was done and Mr. and Mrs. John Citizen, with no one to assail them with a sound-truck evocation for four years more, merged with an ocean of humanity in blissful mass discomfort. Such was the surge of thousands upon thousands that the Times Square area, as bounded by Fifth and Eighth Avenues and Thirty-eighth and Fifty-seventh Streets, had a police detail of half a thousand with a public address system for direction of pedestrians and vehicular traffic.

The uniformed force found it a no less arduous undertaking than the Willkie campaign itself had been, for, with more than 3,300,000 registered in the five boroughs, the people had taken over the stage from the campaigners and they were out in numbers that seemed a madness when encountered, but was New York's way of reflecting a national verdict.

In Times Square, as far as voice was raised, it was any man's race. The story was before their eyes in electric lights—it was the people's choice in the chief battleground of the last working democracy on the globe.

Just four blocks away to the east the Republican and Democratic fortunes in the Nation were being dramatized in a meeting of Willkie cohorts under the roof of their nominee's personal headquarters at the Hotel Commodore amid flags, bunting, "no-third-term" posters and a huge-State-by-State bulletin board, whilst the New Deal forces observed custom at the Biltmore Hotel.

The scene in these headquarters was more than a picture of the story unfolding behind the election bulletins and was in striking contrast to the exuberance one felt in the street crowds. While the Willkie meeting in the Commodore Hotel's grand ballroom had all the decorative appurtenances that made the Republican campaign one of the most expansive and spectacular in the book, the import of the writing on the big board drained from it all the spontaneity that had been expected. By midnight many of the assembled hundreds were drifting toward exits to the dismal droning of the mathematician with the chalk.

The scene at the Biltmore was equally strange in the tradition of Roosevelt election gatherings. In 1932 and 1936, the Democratic National Committee had summoned to the entertainment floors of this hotel, which is its headquarters, a sea of excited and exuberant partisans. Last night, there was room to spare, and a stranger from Europe, for instance, might have been at a loss to know what the gathering was about. There were no posters, pictures, bulletin boards—nothing that would identify the campaign import.

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Changes in Senate

By the Associated Press

A numerical comparison of the makeup of the United States Senate before and after the election of Nov. 5 follows.

At the left are Senators by party, opposite the name of the State they represented in the old Congress.

The "Holdovers" columns list Senators carrying over to the new Congress, whose places were not at issue in this election.

On the right are the new members, entered as soon as returns are available. Comparison of the right and left sets of columns will show numerical changes in party strength, due to the election.

Key: Democratic, (D); Republican, (R); Farmer-Labor, (FL); Progressive, (PG); Independent, (Ind).

Old Senate			Holdovers				Newly Elected Senators			
(D)	(R)	Other	(D)	(R)	Other	States	(D)	(R)	Other	In Doubt
2	.	.	2	.	.	Alabama	.	.	.	.
2	.	.	1	.	.	Arizona	1	.	.	.
2	.	.	2	.	.	Arkansas	.	.	.	.
1	1	.	1	.	.	California	.	1	.	.
2	.	.	2	.	.	Colorado	.	.	.	.
1	1	.	.	1	.	Connecticut	1	.	.	.
1	1	.	1	.	.	Delaware	1	.	.	.
2	.	.	1	.	.	Florida	1	.	.	.
2	.	.	2	.	.	Georgia	.	.	.	.
1	1	.	1	.	.	Idaho	.	1	.	.
2	.	.	1	.	.	Illinois	.	.	.	1
2	.	.	1	.	.	Indiana	.	.	.	1
2	.	.	2	.	.	Iowa	.	.	.	.
.	2	.	.	2	.	Kansas	.	.	.	.
2	.	.	1	.	.	Kentucky	.	.	.	1
2	.	.	2	.	.	Louisiana	.	.	.	.
.	2	.	.	1	.	*Maine	.	1	.	.
2	.	.	1	.	.	Maryland	1	.	.	.
1	1	.	.	1	.	Massachusetts	1	.	.	.
1	1	.	1	.	.	Michigan	.	.	.	1
.	1	1 FL	.	1	.	Minnesota	.	1	.	.
2	.	.	1	.	.	Mississippi	1	.	.	.
2	.	.	1	.	.	Missouri	1	.	.	.
2	.	.	1	.	.	Montana	1	.	.	.
1	.	1 Ind	.	.	1 Ind	Nebraska	.	1	.	.
2	.	.	1	.	.	Nevada	1	.	.	.
.	2	.	.	2	.	New Hampshire	.	.	.	.
1	1	.	1	.	.	New Jersey	.	1	.	.
2	.	.	1	.	.	New Mexico	1	.	.	.
2	.	.	1	.	.	New York	1	.	.	.
2	.	.	2	.	.	North Carolina	.	.	.	.
.	2	.	.	1	.	North Dakota	.	.	.	1
1	1	.	.	1	.	Ohio	.	1	.	.
2	.	.	2	.	.	Oklahoma	.	.	.	.
.	2	.	.	2	.	Oregon	.	.	.	.
1	1	.	.	1	.	Pennsylvania	1	.	.	.
2	.	.	1	.	.	Rhode Island	1	.	.	.
2	.	.	2	.	.	South Carolina	.	.	.	.
1	1	.	1	1	.	South Dakota	.	.	.	.
2	.	.	1	.	.	Tennessee	1	.	.	.
2	.	.	1	.	.	Texas	1	.	.	.
2	.	.	1	.	.	Utah	1	.	.	.
.	2	.	.	.	.	Vermont	.	2	.	.
2	.	.	1	.	.	Virginia	1	.	.	.
2	.	.	1	.	.	Washington	.	.	.	1
2	.	.	1	.	.	West Virginia	1	.	.	.
.	.	1 PG	.	1	.	Wisconsin	.	.	.	1
2	.	.	1	.	.	Wyoming	1	.	.	.
69	24	3	44	15	1	Totals	20	9	.	7

*Maine elected Sept. 9, 1940.

Hull Calls on Nation to Unite For U. S. Safety and Progress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, today called upon all factions and persons in this country to unite behind the measures necessary to insure the safety and progress of the United States.

He said that the tremendous responsibility resting upon every American made it essential that all personal elation or disappointment at the outcome of the election be put aside.

"It is a matter of profound significance that our foreign policies, the basic principles of which were supported by both the leading candidates for President, were given yesterday Nation-wide approval," the Secretary said.

"With the election over, our Nation can now go forward with the fullest measure of practical teamwork by the Government and the people in the firm continuance of those foreign policies. This course offers the greatest contribution our Country can make toward the restoration of stable international relations which are so essential to the vital interests of this Nation and of all nations.

"In a spirit of nonpartisanship and nonfactionalism, I want to appeal again for united effort to carry forward a program of principles and practical measures, the success of which means everything to the peace and safety and welfare of the American people," he concluded.

Willkie Greetings Wired to McNary

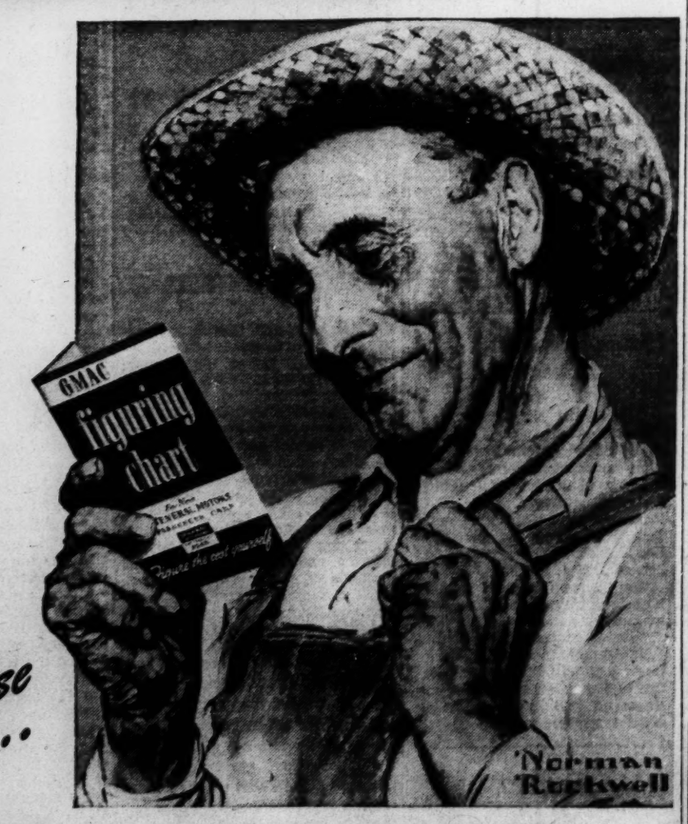
NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—Wendell Willkie today sent this telegram to his running mate, Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon:

"It has been a great joy to be associated with you in this crusade. Sorry about the result. Mrs. Willkie and I send our cordial greetings to you and Mrs. McNary."

Counterfeiters Shun Both World's Fairs

WASHINGTON (AP)—Counterfeiters avoided the two world's fairs this year. The Secret Service said it was pleased that out of the approximately $68,400,000 spent at the New York Fair, only $157 of counterfeit bills and $587.65 of counterfeit coins were found.

At the San Francisco Fair, where visitors spent approximattly $8,900,000, counterfeit money totaled only $20 in bills and $40.20 in coins.



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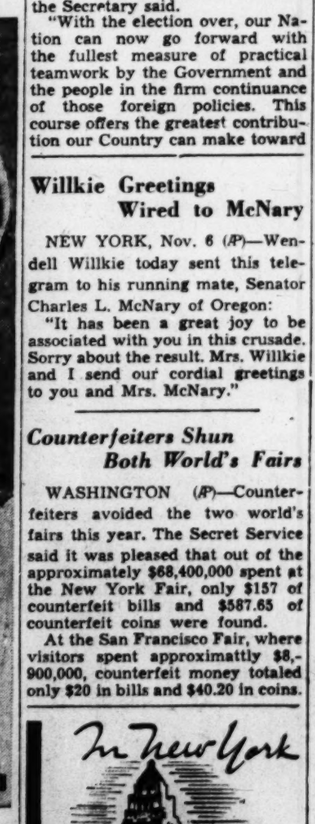

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Changes in House

By the Associated Press

A numerical comparison of the makeup of the United States House of Representatives before and after the election of Nov. 5 follows.

At the left are Representatives by party, opposite the name of the State they represented in the old Congress.

The "Vacancies" column lists vacancies in the old Congress, to be filled of course for the new Congress.

On the right are the new Representatives, entered as soon as returns are available. A comparison of the right and the left columns, with allowances for possible changes in the politics of those elected to fill vacancies, will give numerical changes in the party strength brought by this election.

Key: Democratic, (D); Republican, (R); Farmer-Labor, (FL); Progressive, (PG); American Labor, (AL).

Old House			Vacancies			New House			
(D)	(R)	Other	(D)	(R)	States	(D)	(R)	Other	In Doubt
8	.	.	1	.	Alabama	9	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	Arizona	1	.	.	.
7	.	.	.	.	Arkansas	7	.	.	.
12	7	.	.	1	California	9	8	.	3
3	.	.	1	.	Colorado	2	.	.	2
2	4	.	.	.	Connecticut	6	.	.	.
.	1	.	.	.	Delaware	1	.	.	.
5	.	.	.	.	Florida	5	.	.	.
10	.	.	.	.	Georgia	10	.	.	.
1	1	.	.	.	Idaho	1	.	.	1
17	10	.	.	.	Illinois	9	12	.	6
5	7	.	.	.	Indiana	4	5	.	3
2	7	.	.	.	Iowa	1	3	.	5
1	6	.	.	.	Kansas	.	6	.	1
8	1	.	.	.	Kentucky	2	.	.	7
8	.	.	.	.	Louisiana	8	.	.	.
.	3	.	.	.	*Maine	.	3	.	.
6	.	.	.	.	Maryland	6	.	.	.
5	10	.	.	.	Massachusetts	3	9	.	3
5	12	.	.	.	Michigan	4	7	.	6
1	7	1 FL	.	.	Minnesota	.	2	.	7
7	.	.	.	.	Mississippi	7	.	.	.
12	1	.	.	.	Missouri	7	3	.	3
1	1	.	.	.	Montana	.	.	.	.
2	3	.	.	.	Nebraska	2	3	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	Nevada	1	.	.	.
.	2	.	.	.	New Hampshire	.	2	.	.
3	10	.	.	1	New Jersey	3	8	.	3
1	.	.	.	.	New Mexico	1	.	.	.
25	19	1 AL	.	.	New York	25	17	1AL	2
10	.	.	1	.	North Carolina	11	.	.	.
.	2	.	.	.	North Dakota	.	1	.	1
8	16	.	.	.	Ohio	9	7	.	8
9	.	.	.	.	Oklahoma	8	1	.	.
1	2	.	.	.	Oregon	1	2	.	.
15	19	.	.	.	Pennsylvania	19	15	.	.
.	2	.	.	.	Rhode Island	2	.	.	.
6	.	.	.	.	South Carolina	6	.	.	.
.	2	.	.	.	South Dakota	.	2	.	.
7	2	.	.	.	Tennessee	7	2	.	.
21	.	.	.	.	Texas	21	.	.	.
2	.	.	.	.	Utah	2	.	.	.
.	1	.	.	.	Vermont	.	1	.	.
9	.	.	.	.	Virginia	9	.	.	.
6	.	.	.	.	Washington	2	.	.	4
5	1	.	.	.	West Virginia	6	.	.	.
.	7	2 PG	.	2	Wisconsin	.	3	1PRO	6
.	1	.	.	.	Wyoming	1	.	.	.
238	167	4	3	3	Totals	238	122	2	73

*Maine elected Sept. 9, 1940.

Third Parties Eclipsed By Major Test

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6—Third parties were overshadowed by "the third term" in the 1940 Presidential election.

So intense was the battle between the two major parties this year that only meager slices of votes went to minor candidates. In most political races the third-party vote was not even large enough to cloud the clear-cut line between the Democratic and Republican candidate.

The only exception was in Wisconsin where the State's usual liberal representation was threatened by a three-cornered race among Democrats, Republicans, and Progressives.

Most Americans forget there were any candidates in the presidential race except Franklin D. Roosevent and Wendell L. Willkie. They were the only ones represented on all 48 state ballots. Minor party candidates were:

Socialist — President, Norman Thomas; Vice-President, Maynard Krueger.

Socialist-Labor: President, John W. Aiken; Vice-President, Aaron Orange.

Communist: President, Earl R. Browder; Vice-President, James W. Ford.

Prohibition: President, Roger W. Babson; Vice-President; Edgar V. Moorman.

National Greenback: President, John Zahnd; Vice-President, James E. Yates.

Although Socialists offered voters an isolationist foreign policy and a chance to express opposition to conscription, the total vote they polled was not expected to come up to the 870,000 Mr. Thomas polled in 1932. Mr. Thomas had predicted the election of President Roosevelt.

All-time Socialist high was polled in 1920 when Eugene V. Debs received 919,799 votes, while a prisoner in Atlanta Penitentiary for opposing the World War.

This year the Communist candidate for President, Mr. Browder, was under arrest on charges of acquiring a passport under an assumed name and his wife is slated for deportation. He was released on bail in order that he could conduct his campaign.

McNary Concedes New Deal Victory

SALEM, Ore., Nov. 6 (AP)—Senator Charles L. McNary, Republican Vice-Presidential candidate, conceded defeat at 10:40 p. m. (PST) last night.

In a prepared statement issued at Fir Cone, his country home, Senator McNary said:

I am congratulating Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Wallace and wishing them grace and their administration prosperity. We are a united country. The two-party system is secure. We shall try to afford Mr. Roosevelt and his associates a worthy and vigilant opposition. Today's trend indicates a victory for our principles four years hence.

Straw Votes Swirled Impishly In New Low of Poll 'Experts'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6—Most of the polls were wrong, but they gave us a lot of fun, and like the rest of us, the forecasters have decided that you just can't tell what the American electorate will do—that is, of course, until the next election in 1942.

On the basis of incomplete returns, the Fortune poll seems to have stood up the best, its prediction of a 55.2 per cent popular vote for President Roosevelt running close to the 54 to 55 per cent popular vote indicated for him in the late returns.

America's most famous poll—that conducted by Dr. George Gallup—while not repeating the overwhelming mistake made by the Literary Digest poll in 1936, missed the Roosevelt total by a sizeable jump, having predicted that the President would receive approximately 52 per cent of the popular vote.

In a final return, which reached no clear conclusion, Mr. Roosevelt was said to be leading, but with the trend "still continuing toward Willkie." Mr. Roosevelt was given 21 "sure" States with 198 electoral votes, and a "slight advantage" in nine States, with 78 electoral votes, a total of 276; Mr. Willkie had eight "sure" States with 59 electoral votes, and an "advantage" in 10 States with 196 votes, a total of 255. However, the Gallup poll did take out a little insurance against a reversal by declaring that there was always the possibility of a margin of error of 4 per cent.

The poll conducted by the New York Daily News, which was closely followed in political headquarters here on the basis of a not-too-far wrong conclusion in the New York gubernatorial election of 1938, also shot a little wide of the mark this year, although it did give the President 50.068 per cent of the States' popular vote. The latest indication is that New York State went to the President by approximately 52.2 per cent.

Among the polls which went astray over this hard-fought and apparently unpredictable election were that conducted for Pathfinder magazine by Emil Hurja, which gave Mr Roosevelt but 198 electoral votes; the survey of Rogers Dunn, which gave Mr. Roosevelt 124 electoral votes; and the American opinion forecasts conducted by Edward J. Wall, which said that the President would receive 52 per cent of the country's popular vote.

Nor should one forget the one-man poll conducted by Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, who promised to eat his syndicated column if Mr. Willkie were not elected. Mr. Gallup accepted the Johnson offer.

One person who is not worrying too much over his last-minute, pre-election prediction is the Democratic National Chairman, Edward J. Flynn, who forecast the President's re-election by at least 427 sure electoral votes. On the other side of the fence, however, is the Republican National Chairman, Joseph W. Martin, Jr., who said that Mr. Willkie would receive a minimum of 324 electoral votes and who predicted further that the Republicans would increase their forces in the House of Representatives by at least 60 additional seats.

As we said before, it was all a lot of fun, but the results are going to make the pollers work just a little hard to eliminate those fatal little "margin of errors."

McNary Praises Rival Wallace

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—Congratulated by Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon, whom he defeated for the Vice Presidency, Henry A. Wallace responded today with a telegram saying "I know we shall enjoy working together for the national safety."

Republican McNary sent the Vice-President-elect this telegram:

"Heartiest congratulations. Wishing you all grace and administration all prosperity."

Democrat Wallace, himself a former Republican, replied:

"Just received your gracious wire and want you to know that your fine attitude has been greatly appreciated. I know we shall enjoy working together for the national safety which comes from preparedness and for the defense which comes from a united spirit. That part of the general welfare which springs from the well being of agriculture will of course command our understanding and united support."

Garner Silent As to Future

UVALDE, Texas, Nov. 6 (AP)—John Nance Garner, who did not vote in the election, said he would "decide tomorrow" whether he would return to Washington for the remainder of the Congressional session.

Dressed in khaki and leather jacket, the Vice-President emerged from his home, hurried to his housing project of 40 low-rent homes now under construction, and refused to talk of the election.

The Vice-President would not comment on his failure to vote. Mrs. Garner, his Secretary, Louis Friday, and a thousand or more Uvalde citizens voted yesterday.

The county where Mr. Garner had been an office seeker 44 years gave President Roosevelt an approximate 4-to-1 lead over Wendell Willkie in incomplete returns.

Mr. Garner has been in Uvalde most of the time since July when he abruptly left Washington while Congress was in session. He returned to the Capital for about two weeks in September.

He took no part in the campaign.

List of Governors Elected or Ahead

By the Associated Press

Governors Elected

Arkansas—Homer M. Adkins (D).
Connecticut — Robert A. Hurley (D).
Florida—Spessard L. Holland (D).
Georgia—Eugene Talmadge (D).
Illinois—Dwight H. Green (R).
Iowa—George A. Wilson (R).
Nebraska — Dwight Griswold (R).
North Carolina — Joseph M. Broughton (D).
Ohio—John W. Bricker (R).
Rhode Island—J. Howard McGrath (D).
South Dakota—Harlan J. Bushfield (R).
Tennessee — Prentice Cooper (D).
Texas—W. Lee O'Daniel (D).
Vermont—William H. Willis (R).
West Virginia — Matthew M. Neely (D).

Democrats Leading

Arizona—Sidney P. Osborn.
Idaho—Chase A. Clark.
Indiana—Henry F. Schricker.
Michigan—M. D. Van Wagoner.
Missouri—Lawrence E. McDaniel.
New Mexico—John E. Miles.
New Jersey—Charles Edison.
North Dakota—John Moses.
Utah—Herbert B. Maw.
Washington—Clarence C. Dill.

Republicans Leading

Colorado—Ralph L. Carr.
Delaware—Walter W. Bacon.
Kansas—Payne H. Ratner.
Massachusetts—Leverett Saltonstall.
Minnesota—Harold E. Stassen.
Montana—Sam C. Ford.
New Hampshire—Robert O. Blood.
Wisconsin—Julius P. Heil.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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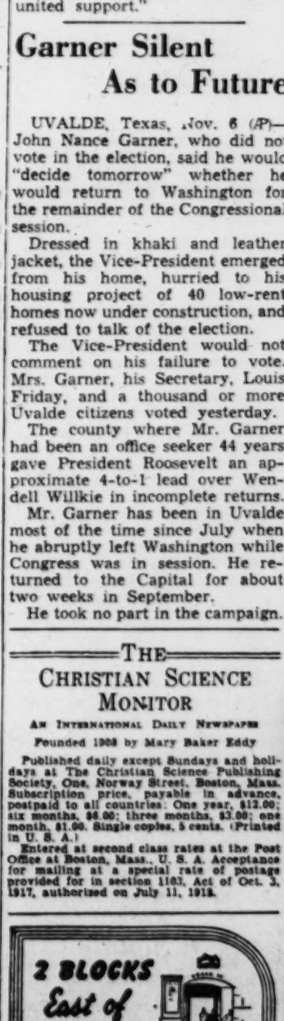
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New Deal Gains in House Despite Tax and Draft

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6—A congressional election that broke every rule and precedent of American politics has been completed along with the presidential race, and President Roosevelt is left in control of both Senate and House.

The Democratic Senate control will remain at about its present 2 to 1 ratio, while in the House the Republicans are disappointed in their hoped-for gains, which Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts had placed at a minimum of 60, and they must accept instead a number of scattering losses. Over the nation for the most part President Roosevelt has run ahead of his party, and has helped to carry Democratic members of Congress along with him.

But this Congressional election has differed in certain respects from every other peacetime one in history, and carries lessons which politicians will scan and discuss for years to come. Almost every political canon was violated by the Members of Congress just before they came up for re-election, of which two instances are the most notable:

First of all, Congress broke the most sacred political rule of all in daring to increase taxes just before appealing for re-election. It is the cynical, old-time saying in Washington that this is simply not done and is political suicide. But Congress did it. It was urged to do so, not through any inner compulsion, but by insistent public pressure. It was with quakes and trembling that the Congressmen thereupon presented themselves to the electorate, after violating this ancient rule.

Paradox of the Draft

But even more momentous was the action of Congress in passing the first peacetime draft just before election. Many Congressmen privately announced their sorrow over this act. Democrats were flogged into the action by the President and public pressure. Republicans led the fight to postpone the draft till after election and ran up majorities for delay in both chambers.

It was believed by many experienced politicians on both sides of the aisle that this situation would aid the Republicans. As a matter of fact, as far as early returns can be judged, it did not aid the party and apparently caused some difficulty to individual members on either side who had voted against the draft.

In its own way, this result may be one of the most interesting national referendums of the election. It would appear that the public is firm in its intention to rearm and make America strong, and that it is ahead of Congress and the Administration, in this respect, rather than the other way about, in the matter of defense. Furthermore, the result gives some basis for believing that the draftees and their parents have accepted the Act as a necessary part of defense and that they do not harbor political resentment on account of it.

There may be danger of reading too much into this result, but early analysis indicates that leading draft exponents were successful, while a number of opponents have had hard going, or suffered defeat.

National Emergency Helped

Probably the controlling factor, as the polls now reveal, was the national emergency and the desire to support the Administration in its difficult task. Democratic congressmen supported the President, while their Republican opponents took their cue from Mr. Willkie and generally advocated the same foreign policy.

In fact, the similarity of the two parties, on paper at least, was another extraordinary factor of this unique election. Both were committed to emergency defense re-arming as fully and rapidly as possible. Both favored co-operation with Great Britain. Both announced their intention of upholding the social and economic laws of the New Deal. And both, ironically enough, charged the other with bad faith in making these professions.

Democrats were for the most part on the defensive. Republicans attacked. They denounced New Deal spending, charged the New Deal with waste and inefficiency, and toward the end of the campaign centered attention on the alleged danger of war under Roosevelt leadership. In fact the campaign in the final analysis came down pretty much to Mr. Roosevelt's personality.

Many voters strongly opposed the third term, but congressional election results indicate this did not outweigh other factors in determining the result.

It is estimated that 90 per cent of the Metropolitan press was for Mr. Willkie so that the influence of the use of the radio in determining the result must once again be appraised, and editors must ask themselves, as they did after 1936, why they appear to have such slight effect in moving the mass of voters.

Everything Is Democratic

The effect of all these various forces was to continue the unusual circumstance in Washington of a Senate and House of the same political complexion as the presidency. It is the rule rather than the exception for one of these two chambers to be held by the opposition. President Roosevelt, however, has had a Democratic majority for eight years in both chambers, and will now continue this for another two years.

Besides Congress, there is also Mr. Roosevelt's official family to consider. Following custom, the nine members of the Cabinet are understood to have submitted pro forma resignation and it is now up to the President to decide whether to accept them. Special interest centers on Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, who has been attacked by John L. Lewis. Observers here generally expect the Cabinet to continue much as it is for President Roosevelt in the past has always shown great personal reluctance to make changes.

Control of Congress under a new mandate gives Mr. Roosevelt more freedom to carry out his programs. It is rare in history for one party to dominate White House, Senate and House simultaneously for any length of time. Mr. Roosevelt has broken precedents, however, by keeping his Party in complete power for eight years, and now another two years of full Democratic control is assured.

However, insurgent Southern Conservative Democrats have made common cause with Republicans on many fiscal matters, and have increasingly been a brake on Roosevelt domestic policies so that the big Democratic majority looks more impressive than it actually is.

With only one third of the Senate up for re-election, incomplete returns indicated that Mr. Roosevelt would continue his almost 3 to 1 control of that body.

The Willkies Hear the Nation's Voice

Wide World

Defeated G. O. P. Candidate and His Wife

Mr. and Mrs. Wendell L. Willkie shown in their New York hotel suite as they listened to the radio reports on the voting in yesterday's Presidential election.

Press' Reaction to Roosevelt Victory

By the Associated Press

Baltimore Sun (Ind.): The American people have spoken and the American people will abide by the will of the majority, in good spirit and in loyal effort. . . . While Mr. Roosevelt has won an impressive majority in the electoral college, his popular majority in the pivotal states is by no means of corresponding size.

Los Angeles Times (R): However legitimate or otherwise may have been some of its component points, an emphatic majority verdict has been returned in Mr. Roosevelt's favor, and its acceptance with good grace is the part of all who subscribe to the democratic principle of majority rule.

Worcester (Mass.) Telegram (R): Mr. Roosevelt has definitely lost the confidence of too many millions of Americans. This great body of suspicion and apprehension will make his third term exceedingly difficult not only for him but for the whole country. His motives will be questioned, his ambitions feared. There are bound to be misunderstandings with Congress.

New York Times (Ind.-D): "Franklin D. Roosevelt has been re-elected President of the United States, and it is the first duty of every American to pledge him support in the critical days that lie ahead. The appeal to the electorate is over. The choice is made. We must close our ranks in the face of the danger that threatens this country from abroad. . . . We disagree with the decision . . . but we glory in the fact that ours is still a system of government in which the will of the majority prevails, and the minority gives ungrudging support to the majority in the achievement of every truly national purpose."

New York Daily News (D): "Barring a near-miracle of which no indication has appeared yet, the no-third-term tradition has been kicked out the window by the American people; John L. Lewis can now be called on to step down as boss of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; Al Smith and the other take-a-walkers have walked clean off the lot; big business' attempt to put one of its own men in the White House has been defeated . . .; and the champ is still the champ. We think that . . . the best thing for all Americans to do is to close ranks."

The Washington Post (Ind.): "Mr. Roosevelt faces a mighty task. No President since Lincoln has been asked to carry a greater burden than he. The hopes and prayers of all Americans are that he will act with vigor and courage and generosity in leading the nation in the difficult and crucial days that lie ahead."

The Seattle Times (Ind): The majority has chosen Franklin Delano Rosevelt to serve a third term as President. . . . He thus becomes your leader and my leader, regardless of how we voted. . . . A world crisis exists. The Times knows that the followers of Wendell Willkie are Americans. All Americans intend to stand behind their chosen leader. It will be a sad day for the foreigner that dares to presume otherwise.

San Francisco Chronicle: (Rep): By their votes the people have continued Franklin D. Roosevelt in the Presidency. In this democratic country they are unquestioned arbiters. As a democracy in which the majority rules, the whole country accepts the result. . . . The sincere hope of the Chronicle is for the unity of this people.

Minneapolis Morning Tribune (Ind-Rep): The election of Mr. Roosevelt for a third term injects a new factor into our political life. It weakens the two-party system. . . . Today, more than ever in history, the United States needs an alert and an independent opposition. Once the two-party system breaks down, the way is open for one-party rule.

Indianapolis Star (Ind. R.): The President has been commissioned to head the Government of the country another four years. He will be President of all the country and all should and will stand by patriotically."

Sioux Falls Argus-Leader (Ind.): "Americans naturally must accede to the will of the majority. This does not, however, carry with it the presumption that our voice cannot be raised in continued opposition to the policies and the program of the President. In truth it would be a violation of a cardinal phase of democracy for those who dissent to be silent. Democracy thrives on candid expression and sours on suppression."

New York Herald Tribune (R)—The country is still enormously wealthy. From the economic point of view, it can probably withstand four more years of New Deal obstruction and destruction. But can the independence of the voters . . . survive four more years of paternalistic direction and handouts from Washington? We say with all solemnity that the Nation needs Wendell Willkie today more than ever."

Richmond (Va.) Times Dispatch (Ind. D.): A primary obligation upon Mr. Roosevelt in this fateful hour is that he strive to heal the breach which undoubtedly exists in the ranks of the American people. The fervor which thousands expended on behalf of his opponent must be harnessed to the building of America's defenses.

San Diego (Calif.) Union (R): In returning Mr. Roosevelt to office the American people have given him no mandate. . . . The millions of protest votes for his opponent must be reckoned with if this is to remain a democracy.

Oklahoma City Oklahoman (Ind): "Even those who doubt that the wisest possible decision was made at the ballot box Tuesday will agree that our selected leadership must be followed loyally without complaint and without reservation."

Cleveland Plain Dealer (Ind-D): The American people are willing to take a chance on the third term in return for the security they felt in having in the White House for another four years a man they believe alert and capable in matters of foreign policy. . . . The next chapter will be written by Mr. Roosevelt. May he have wisdom in the writing of it!

Women's Suffrage Anniversary Sees Women Strong in Politics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 — The twentieth anniversary of women's suffrage found a record number of women voting and participating in party organization, but no great advance in the number of women elected to Congress.

Incomplete returns indicate that not more than a half dozen Congresswomen will be seated in the Seventy-seventh Congress, beginning Jan. 3, 1941. In 1938, only four women won in the regular congressional elections, but four more have since been added by special elections or appointments to fill vacancies. Six of these ran for re-election.

The one woman member of the United States Senate, Mrs. Hattie W. Caraway (D) of Arkansas, was not up for re-election this time and no other woman had won nomination on a major party ticket. Mrs. Margaret Chase Smith (R) of Maine, had retained her House seat in the September elections in her State.

Women who were apparently elected to Congress on the basis of incomplete returns were: Mrs. Frances P. Bolton (R) of Ohio; Miss Jeannette Rankin (R) of Montana; Miss Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey; Miss Jessie Sumner (R) of Illinois; Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts.

Where Men Won

Defeated by male opponents were: Mrs. Nan Wood Honeyman, a former member of Congress who was seeking a comeback in Oregon; Mrs. Adele Scott Saul (D), running in a normally Republican district in Pennsylvania; and Mrs. John Messervy, Republican National Committeewoman from South Carolina, running in the First District of that State.

In Montana, Miss Rankin has apparently succeeded in recovering the House seat she held in 1917-1919 when she had the distinction of being the first woman member of Congress and the only one to serve prior to the adoption of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. Before she tossed her hat into the congressional ring, Miss Rankin was a lobbyist here for the National Council for the Prevention of War. A steadfast pacifist, she was one of the few members of the House who cast a vote against entrance of the United States into war.

Dean of the women in Congress will continue to be Miss Norton who has been elected for the ninth time from Jersey City, N. J., stronghold of Democratic "Boss" Frank Hague. Miss Norton is Chairman of the House Labor Committee.

The 1940 presidential campaign was notable for the emergence of new feminine faces on the political scene and for the independence with which women broke traditional ties to support the candidate they though best-fitted to lead the Nation through the word crisis.

The results will undoubtedly enhance the prestige of Miss Dorothy Thompson, one of the Nation's feminine newspaper columnists, who had declared for a third term for President Roosevelt after having been his vigorous critic. On the other hand, the Willkie campaign served to put Miss Clare Boothe, New York playwright and author, into a new role of a political commentator, combining both beauty and intelligence. Many other new figures emerged in local campaigns.

More G. O. P. Women

Though the Democratic and Republican Parties both had seven women running this time, it appeared that the Republicans would have the larger number elected, notwithstanding that the Democratic Party gave women new recognition in party organization at its Chicago convention this year by admitting them to the Platform Committee.

No one will ever know just what percentage of the record-breaking vote this year was cast by women since sex of the voter is not recorded. It was reported that in several States—among them California, Illinois, Indiana, Montana, Kansas and Missouri—women registrants outnumbered men.

Women chiefs in both parties are sure, at least, that the surge of women to the polls yesterday belies the prediction of certain opponents of women's suffrage that "women would soon become tired of the vote" and fail to use it.

Farm Aid Still Wallace Concern

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6—With Vice-President-elect Henry Agard Wallace wielding the gavel over the United States Senate, that body can expect to be kept strictly at work—especially when it comes to improving the lot of the farmer, fostering international trade and bettering relations with Latin America. These are three of the issues in which the former Secretary of Agriculture showed himself most interested during his eight years in office.

Unlike his predecessor, John Nance Garner, the newly elected Vice-President is neither a politician nor a politician's man. In fact, there is good reason to believe that much of the opposition to Mr. Wallace at the Chicago convention came from just that fact and from the professional politician's knowledge that here was a potential Vice-President, and perhaps President, who was not interested in their game. Since the founding of the Republic the professional politician has avoided that class of social crusader to which Mr. Wallace belongs.

While Vice-President Garner served President Roosevelt with his knowledge of politics and politicians, Mr. Wallace is expected to serve him through his unwavering devotion to New Deal principles, especially those of reciprocal trade agreements, farm income parity, and the necessity for the United States to play a strong role in international affairs.

Mr. Wallace should hold additional authority over the Senate through the implication that President Roosevelt, in selecting him for his running mate, wishes the Vice-President to succeed him in 1944. In addition, Mr. Wallace, as a one-time Republican and as one of Washington's pleasantest personalities, is not expected to find it hard to make his weight felt in the sometimes-hard-to-handle Senate.

Like his Cabinet colleague, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, the new Vice-President has been outstanding in his dogged determination to carry things through to completion when once he starts them. This was shown in his two decades of successful effort to produce a hardy hybrid corn. It was also shown in his willingness to desert the party of his father and grandfather, both of whom were famous throughout the Middle West for their Republican agrarianism, when he became convinced that it could not push through aid for the Nation's farmers.

As Secretary of Agriculture he pleaded, fought and worked for his agricultural adjustment program, despite the attacks of politicians within the Democratic Party, the incredulity of many farmers, and the international chaos of the past half decade or so.

Despite his midwestern, rural background, Mr. Wallace might be described as a conservative internationalist. During his years as Secretary of Agriculture he took time off to learn Spanish and is a strong believer in Pan American co-operation. This makes it possible that he, as a personal representative of the President, may play a major role in the increasingly important collaboration now being outlined in the English and Spanish-speaking parts of the New World.

It is interesting to note that one of the sisters of the new Vice-President is married to Charles Bruggman, Swiss Minister in Washington, while another is married to Per Wijkman, serving in the Swedish Legation in Helsingfors.

Of Mr. Wallace's three children only the eldest, who is the fourth Henry Wallace in line, has elected farming as an occupation so far. He runs the Wallace farm near Des Moines, Iowa. The second son, Robert B., is doing graduate work at the University of Wisconsin, while the daughter Jean is a sophomore at the Connecticut College for Women.

Unlike her colleague at the White House, Mrs. Wallace is little known throughout the country, having taken little part in her husband's campaign and having avoided all publicity during his secretaryship. Those who know her say, however, that if Mr. Wallace succeeds to the presidency in 1944, Mrs. Wallace will do honor to the White House.

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Democrats Pile Up Leads in Presidential, Congressional, and State Elections

In addition to the presidential vote in the various States, there are many interesting contests near decision or decided in the gubernatorial, senatorial, congressional, and various state races. The highlights of some of these contests, as reported by the Associated Press follow:

Alabama

President Roosevelt won the 11 electoral votes by a wide margin. Nine Democrats were elected to the House—eight incumbents and Walter W. Bankhead, nephew of the late Speaker.

Arizona

Arizona Democrats rolled up leads of almost two to one. Sidney P. Osborn, Democratic nominee for Governor, led Jerrie W. Lee, Republican. Ernest W. McFarland, the cow-country judge who unseated Senator Henry F. Ashurst in the Democratic primary, defeated Irving A. Jennings, Republican.

Arkansas

Democratic Arkansas kept step with the Solid South, rolling up a better than 4-to-1 majority for President Roosevelt. Homer Adkins, Democrat, coasted to an easy gubernatorial victory over Republican Harley Stump and Independent W. S. McNutt.

California

President Roosevelt won the 22 electoral votes while Senator Hiram Johnson, Republican, won re-election as the candidate of both major parties. Nine Democratic and eight Republican House members were elected; three races for House seats held by two Democrats and a Republican remained in doubt for a time.

One of the upsets was the defeat of District Attorney Burton Fitts of Los Angeles County by former Representative John F. Dockweiler. Mr. Fitts had held the office 12 years.

Colorado

Resurgent Republican forces in Colorado appear to have awarded the State's six electoral votes to Wendell L. Willkie, re-elected Gov. Ralph L. Carr and captured two of the State's four seats in Congress.

President Roosevelt lost only three of Colorado's 63 counties four years ago. Governor Carr, Colorado's first Republican Governor in 14 years, led George E. Saunders, Democratic Secretary of State.

Voters apparently rejected a proposal to amend the State Constitution to substitute "guaranteed" $30-a-month old-age pensions for the present $45-a-month pension program, most liberal in the nation.

Connecticut

Connecticut gave its eight electoral votes to President Roosevelt in a Democratic election victory that won for the party seven congressional seats and returned it to control of the major State offices, including the Governorship.

Delaware

Democrats won all major races except the Governship, which went to Mayor Walter W. Bacon of Wilmington, Republican. James M. Tunnell, Sr., defeated Senator John G. Townsend Jr., Republican, and Dr. P. A. Tranor succeeded Representative George S. Williams, Republican House member. The three electoral votes went to President Roosevelt.

Florida

President Roosevelt swept the State better than two to one. Senator Charles O. Andrews, Democrat, was re-elected and five Democrats were sent to the House. Spessard L. Holland, Democrat, is the new Governor.

Georgia

Georgians reaffirmed their Democratic tradition by recording a majority of 7 to 1 in favor of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Swept into office were Governor-nominate Eugene Talmadge, critical of the New Deal in past years, and a full slate of State House office candidates. Ten Democrats were elected to the House.

Idaho

A tide of Democratic votes, rolled up on the strength of President Roosevelt's ballot-pulling power, gave Idaho Democrats a slim lead for all State executive offices but left Republicans in control of a United States Senate seat and the Second Congressional District.

Gov. C. A. Bottolfsen, Republican, fell behind Mayor Chase A. Clark of Idaho Falls. Senator John Thomas apparently had turned back Democratic Glen H. Taylor.

Illinois

Illinois appeared today to have given Franklin D. Roosevelt a majority vote for the third straight presidential election, but split the ticket to elect a Republican governor.

Incomplete returns indicated that the total vote exceeded 4,000,000 to surpass by a slight margin the record number cast in the 1936 presidential contest.

As was expected, the President showed greater strength in the Chicago metropolitan area than in downstate territory.

Cook County, the Democrats' Illinois citadel, apparently was stormed successfully by Dwight H. Green, Republican candidate for Governor. He held a slight lead in the bailiwick of the Democratic organization headed by Mayor Edward J. Kelly and a winning margin downstate.

Mayor Kelly, Democratic National Committeeman, conceded Green's election by 150,000 to 200,000 votes over Harry B. Hershey, Democrat.

C. Wayland Brooks (R), forged into a narrow lead over Senator James M. Slattery, (D), in their hotly contested race for Senator.

Incomplete tabulation indicated that Republicans had gained at least twelve Illinois congressional seats.

Indiana

A seesaw struggle for Indiana's 14 electoral votes swung early today toward Wendell L. Willkie, native son, but Democratic candidates led in contests for Governor and other State offices.

Senator Sherman Minton, New Deal Democrat, dropped behind his Republican opponent, Raymond E. Willis, in the senatorial contest, but the Democratic State ticket, headed by Henry F. Schricker, gubernatorial nominee, clung to small leads.

Six present members of the National House of Representatives—three Democrats and three Republicans—appeared to have won re-election. But races in the other six districts were still in doubt.

Iowa

Iowa, the stamping ground of Henry A. Wallace, provided the Nation with one of its hottest political battles as Wendell L. Willkie added to his slight lead over President Roosevelt in mounting unofficial returns early today.

The situation of Gov. George A. Wilson, Republican incumbent, also improved slightly as returns poured in.

Mr. Wallace, father of the AAA farm program, twice toured his home state of Iowa in recent weeks in an effort to keep it in the Democratic column in presidential politics.

Kansas

Wendell Willkie carried Kansas into the Republican Presidential column but an extremely close race developed for the Governorship.

Payne Ratner, Republican Governor the past two years, saw his lead, which never exceeded 9,000, slowly whittled down as late returns favored his Democratic opponent, W. H. Burke, Little River stockman and banker.

By swinging to Willkie after having turned against its own Alf M. Landon in 1936 Kansas lost its distinction of being a "bell wether" State. Kansas hadn't been on the "wrong side" of a Presidential election since 1896.

Kentucky

President Roosevelt apparently won Kentucky's 11 electoral votes in the general election for the third straight time.

U. S. Senator A. B. Chandler, Democrat seeking election for the unexpired term of the Late Senator M. M. Logan, held a comfortable lead over his Republican opponent, Walter B. Smith.

Of the State's seven incumbent congressmen who had opposition, only A. J. May, Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, appeared in danger.

Other incumbents appeared to have safe leads.

Louisiana

President Roosevelt defeated Republican candidate Wendell L. Willkie in Louisiana by a landslide vote of more than five to one on the basis of incomplete returns tonight. All Democrats were elected to the House of Representatives.

Maine

Maine swelled Wendell Willkie's electoral vote total by five after the tightest top-of-the ticket contest in the "Down East" area since Charles E. Hughes won the State from President Wilson in 1916.

Maryland

President Roosevelt swept Maryland's eight electoral votes by a majority of more than 104,000 votes over Wendell L. Willkie.

Massachusetts

President Roosevelt carried Massachusetts by a plurality expected to be about 100,000—a considerable reduction under his 174,000 plurality of 1936. Running ahead of Mr. Roosevelt, the Bay State senior Senator, David I. Walsh, a middle-of-the-road Democrat, was easily re-elected. The State apparently held to its one-time strong Republican moorings, however, enough to re-elect Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and the balance of the State office-holders, except for Russell A. Wood, State Auditor, who was trailing slightly behind the Democratic candidate, Thomas J. Buckley. The State's Congressional delegation of 15 was practically unchanged, nine Republicans and four Democrats being certain of re-election. Two other Congressional seats were in doubt.

Michigan

Mounting returns from Wayne (Detroit) County increased the slender lead of President Roosevelt over Wendell L. Willkie in Michigan and assured the election of a Democratic Governor, Murray D. Van Wagoner, over Gov. Luren D. Dickinson (R).

However, the State's senior Senator, Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican, apparently won his third election over Frank Fitz-Gerald (D).

Minnesota

Minnesota voters split their ballots right down the middle, with President Roosevelt and Gov. Harold Stassen both leading.

Senator Henrik Shipstead, running as a Republican, was re-elected to his fourth term over Elmer Benson, Farmer-Laborite, who once sat in the Senate with Senator Shipstead.

Governor Stassen was leading his Farmer-Labor opponent, Hjalmar Petersen, and Republicans held the advantage in voting for all other State offices.

In the Congressional race, Democrats lost their only Representative when Elmer J. Ryan, was defeated by Joseph O. O'Hara, Republican.

Mississippi

Mississippi could claim the distinction today of being probably the "most Democratic" of all the States of the Nation.

Incomplete returns indicated it had given President Roosevelt a more than 20-to-1 majority over Republican Wendell Willkie. Its closest rival was South Carolina.

Missouri

Missouri, which has picked every winner since the turn of the century, gave its 15 electoral college votes to President Roosevelt today, although with a greatly reduced majority from his 1932 and 1936 victories.

However, Senator Harry S. Truman, the Democratic incumbent, had what seemed to be a safe lead over his Republican opponent, Manvel H. Davis of Kansas City, in their senatorial contest.

Forrest C. Donnell, Republican nominee for Governor, took the lead over his Democratic opponent, Lawrence McDaniel.

Representative Dewey Short of Galena in the Seventh District, the lone Republican member of the Missouri congressional delegation, was reelected, and returns, still indecisive, indicated he might get several additional G. O. P. colleagues.

Montana

President Roosevelt and Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat seeking a fourth term, won conspicuous majorities in a Montana election that produced several close races.

Senator Wheeler, who has differed with the President on some issues, led E. K. Cheadle, Jr., Republican. A close fight developed between Gov. Roy E. Ayers, Democrat seeking re-election, and Sam C. Ford, Republican.

Nebraska

Wendell Willkie, amassing a lead in rural areas too big for Democratic Omaha to reverse, had Nebraska's seven electoral votes and apparently carried the rest of the State Republican ticket along with him.

Nevada

In Nevada, the President apparently had won the three electoral votes. Senator Key Pittman seemed assured of another term, winning over Samuel Platt (R). The lone House seat apparently was won by James G. Scrugham (D).

New Hampshire

Sticking to its stand of four years ago, New Hampshire gave its four electoral votes again to President Roosevelt, but the Granite State voters re-elected their two United States Republican Representatives and sent the G. O. P. gubernatorial nominee down the finish line with a slight lead.

New Jersey

President Roosevelt won New Jersey's 16 electoral votes in a record State vote with a late upsurge of Democratic strength that carried Charles Edison former Secretary of Navy, into the Governorship.

James H. R. Cromwell, former United States Minister to Canada, trailed far behind, however, in his race for the Senate against W. Warren Barbour, Republican incumbent.

Republicans retained a heavy majority in New Jersey's delegation in the lower House.

New Mexico

New Mexico returned a full slate of Democratic State Candidates to power and cast its lot with the Nation in re-electing President Roosevelt. Mounting returns indicated a Democratic victory fully as sweeping as those of 1936 and 1938.

Gov. John E. Miles, Senator Dennis Chavez and Clinton P. Anderson, candidate for Congress, all were leading Republican opponents by apparently unassailable margins.

New York

New York delivered its 47 electoral votes—largest single block in the Nation—to Franklin D. Roosevelt. In the 1936 landslide, Mr. Roosevelt's plurality over Alf M. Landon soared to 1,112,552.

Representative Hamilton Fish, foe of the New Deal, was re-elected in President Roosevelt's home (twenty-sixth) district despite the President's personal espousal of the cause of Hardy Steeholm, Democratic candidate.

Kenneth F. Simpson, former National Republican Committeeman, won a hotly contested struggle for the seat vacated by Mr. Barton.

North Carolina

President Roosevelt received North Carolina's customary Democratic majority in the election.

North Dakota

Wendell L. Willkie was forging ahead for North Dakota's electoral vote. William Lemke (I) led William Langer (R) and Charles J. Vogel (D) for the Senate seat. In the race for Governor, John Moses (D) led Jack A. Patterson (R).

Ohio

Ohio Republicans elected Cleveland's Mayor Harold H. Burton to the United States Senate, winning a seat held by Democrats, and re-elected Gov. John W. Bricker despite President Roosevelt's defeat of Wendell L. Willkie for the electoral votes.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma gave its 11 electoral votes to President Roosevelt.

Oregon

After alternately leading and trailing in early returns, President Roosevelt gradually was pulling ahead of Wendell L. Willkie in Oregon, home-state of Mr. Willkie's running mate, Senator Charles L. McNary.

Oregon's congressional delegation apparently was re-elected. Representative Homer D. Angell and Representative James W. Mott, both Republicans, and Walter M. Pierce, Democrat, were well ahead of their opponents.

Pennsylvania

Led by President Roosevelt Democrats captured Pennsylvania's 36 electoral votes, re-elected Senator Joseph F. Guffey, retained their two offices in the State Government and scored gains in the Legislature and in Congress.

Rhode Island

Rhode Island Democrats scored an unbroken sweep, handing President Roosevelt four electoral votes, defeating Republican Gov. William H. Vanderbilt and two Republican Representatives and re-electing a Democratic Senator. Mr. Roosevelt recorded 181,881 votes to 138,432 for Wendell Willkie—a plurality of 43,449 as compared with his 40,221 margin over Alf Landon four years ago.

South Carolina

President Roosevelt held an advantage of about 20 to 1 over Wendell L. Willkie. This lead, however, was far short of the 70 to 1 majority piled up by Mr. Roosevelt against Alf M. Landon four years ago.

South Dakota

South Dakota's four electoral votes apparently went to Wendell Willkie. Gov. Harlan Bushfield and the entire Republican State Administration ticket were re-elected. South Dakota's two Republican Representatives, Karl Mundt and Francis Case, also were returned to office.

Tennessee

Tennessee gave its 11 electoral votes to President Roosevelt by more than a 2-to-1 margin and returned Democratic incumbents in the races for Governor and Senator. Gov. Prentice Cooper and Senator Kenneth D. McKellar, Democrats, were returned to office with top-heavy majorities.

Six of the State's seven incumbent Democratic and two Republican Representatives were re-elected, but in the Fifth District Representative Joseph W. Byrns, Jr. (D), son of the late Speaker of the House, was defeated by J. Percy Priest, Nashville Democrat, who ran as an independent.

Texas

Texas Democratic voters stayed within their traces, many to the extent of scratching one of their own nominess who supported the Republican Presidential candidate.

At Uvalde, Vice-President Garner abstained from voting, without comment.

There was more interest in Mr. Garner's failure to vote than there was in the Presidential totals. The Vice-President, first elected to public office at Uvalde in 1896, remained secluded at his home all day. Mrs. Garner voted 15 minutes after the polls opened.

So cut-and-dried were the contests for Congressional seats that the Texas Election Bureau did not attempt to gather returns in instances where members of the Texas delegation were opposed. As expected, W. Lee O'Daniel was officially elected Governor.

Utah

Utah's electoral vote seem assured for the President. In the Senate race, Abe Murdock (D), now a Representative, apparently had won the seat. Herbert B. Maw (D) was leading Don E. Colton (R) in the race for Governor.

Vermont

Vermont held to its traditional place in the Republican ranks, but by a narrower margin than in 1936.

Republicans selected Gov. George D. Aiken to fill the four-year unexpired term of the late Senator Ernest W. Gibson, and re-elected Senator Warren R. Austin to a full six-year term.

Virginia

Democrats swept Virginia contests as the State's 11 electoral votes went to President Roosevelt. Senator Harry F. Byrd was unopposed and nine Democratic incumbents were re-elected to the House.

Washington

President Roosevelt led for the eight electoral votes. Representative Mon C. Wallgren, Democrat, was far ahead in his race for the Senate seat now held by Senator Lewis B. Schwellenbach, Democrat appointed to be a Federal judge. Clarence C. Dill, Democrat and former Senator, also led in the gubernatorial contest. Two Democratic Representatives were re-elected while four other Democratic candidates led Republican opponents.

West Virginia

Democrats apparently won all contests in this State as the eight electoral votes went to President Roosevelt. Senator Matthew M. Neely won the Governorship while Judge Harley M. Kilgore was elected to the Senate seat now held by Rush Holt, youngest Senator. Senator Neely is expected to appoint a second new Democratic senator when he resigns to become Governor. Five Democratic Representatives held safe majorities while Republican Representative A. C. Schiffler of Wheeling trailed former Representative Robert Ramsey.

Vice-President-Elect's Family

Wide World; © Harris & Ewing

The Henry A. Wallaces

The Vice-President-Elect and his wife. Lower left: Jean, daughter. Lower right: Robert Wallace. There is another son.

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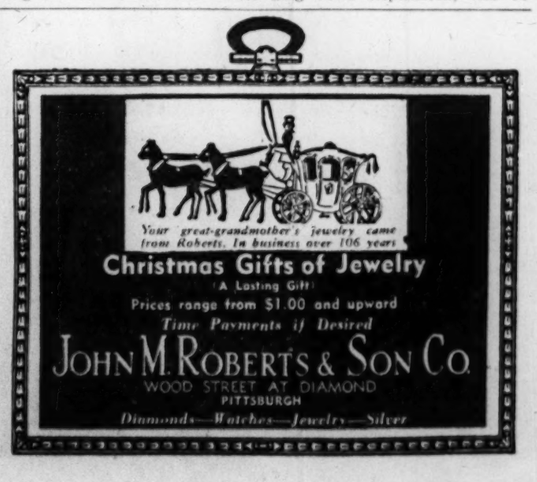
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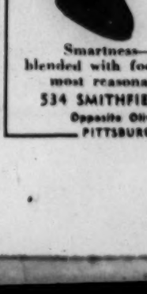

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Europe's Path Shows Need Of Anglo-American Unity

"Europe in Transition"
Tenth of 13 Articles

By Mallory Browne
European Editorial Manager of The Christian Science Monitor

Something closer than mere occasional co-operation—something closely approaching union—has now appeared on the horizon of Anglo-American relations.

Both in London and Washington, serious consideration is being given for the first time to deeper implications of the need for co-ordinating National defense plans of Great Britain and the United States. As a result, there is a steadily growing conviction that the underlying unity of interests and mutual security of the two English-speaking peoples must find expression in more permanent and far-reaching form of co-operation hardly distinguishable from some measure, at least, of union.

This is the climax that has lately been reached by one of the most significant undercurrents stirred by war. Relations between America and Great Britain have unquestionably been hurled forward and upward by the course of recent world events.

Effect of Election

Outcome of the American Presidential election appears likely to favor and further this trend. In Britain Mr. Roosevelt is rightly or wrongly looked upon as the greatest possible exponent of ever closer and more active co-operation between the American and British peoples.

In any case, there is no doubt Nazism and Fascism with their ever-expanding ambitions of world domination have since the beginning of the war whipped up the normally sluggish stream of Anglo-American relations into a rushing torrent. As a leading British editor, Mr. J. L. Garvin of The Observer, wrote recently, history will probably record the ironical fact that Adolph Hitler's greatest achievement was to unite Britain and America.

Actually, of course, Herr Hitler and war have not achieved this end. They have only unwillingly and unwittingly helped precipitate a trend that has long been inherent in the basic unity of origin and ideals of two countries.

It is not abstract idealism, however, but practical problems of defense—a very realistic and immediate mutual danger and need of meeting it—that has given the recent fresh impulse to the present tendency toward far-reaching Anglo-American co-operation.

England's Realization

England realized with a rude jolt last summer that collapse of France meant Britain would be left alone against a whole continent under totalitarian terror; and that this meant victory would be possible only with the full assistance of the United States. Simultaneously, or nearly so, America realized that her own security depended on aiding Britain. This mutual awakening to their interdependence in the matters of security and defense led to the formation of the American-Canadian Joint Defense Board and thence to agreement whereby the United States obtained much-needed naval bases on British territory in the return for 50 over-age destroyers equally needed by the Royal Navy.

These two pacts, however vital and historic innovations as they were, are but main outward signs of a co-ordination of defense means and measures of two nations that goes far beyond what is or can be publicly known in detail at this stage. Production of planes, design and manufacture of tanks, artillery, munitions, etc., are being standardized in both countries to a startling extent. This implies a degree of unity between the two Governments and military, naval, air staffs that cannot fail to have far-reaching, profound effects in diplomatic political fields. The same applies to economic financial matters under present total war conditions.

Peace Also Considered

Nevertheless, it is at least as much for peace and reconstruction as for war, that Britain is looking toward America. We have been repeatedly impressed by the number and caliber of British people who today envision post-war reconstruction as essentially a joint Anglo-American task. Cabinet Ministers, labor leaders, military and naval chiefs have expressed privately—and more cautiously in public statements as well—their deep conviction that only if Britain and the United States get together, not merely intermittently upon occasion, but lastingly upon a far-seeing basis, is there any real hope of avoiding repetition of tragic errors of the past 20 years. Japan in the Far East, as well as Germany in Europe, constitute problems which can only be solved permanently on the basis of justice for all if Britain and America are able to unite in preserving peace as well as aiding administration of justice.

This is briefly the sentiment which Britain's Ambassador, the Marquis of Lothian, found in Britain where he is now on a visit, and which he will bring back to Washington very shortly. It is to Lord Lothian that much of the credit for progress in Anglo-American understanding must go, and this is being increasingly acknowledged in London. His success in replacing previous distrusts and coldness by confidence and good will has won recognition on both sides of the Atlantic as an outstanding diplomatic achievement of democracy—fitting reply to "force—diplomacy" of totalitarian dictatorships.

Relations in Transition

Despite this undoubted progress, however, it is vital to realize that relations between the United States and Britain are emphatically in a state of transition. One has only to recall the friction that flared up over the British opening of American mails less than a year ago to appreciate this point. Events have moved fast and far since then, but Anglo-American co-operation still is in a state of flux.

Much depends now on whether the United States enters the war; and if so how soon. It would be dangerous to close our eyes to the plain fact that America's role in rebuilding peace must inevitably depend in great part on the role it plays in war. If that role were to be limited to "cash and carry" aid to Britain—aid deeply appreciated but dearly bought, too, it should not be forgotten—it is in the first place doubtful whether any country would have any say in framing peace except Germany; and in the second place it is certain that even if Britain finally won with only commercial assistance from the United States, America could hardly expect to have much say about the peace settlement that would follow.

One of Many Questions

Fortunately for the future of Anglo-American unity, there is evidence that this important fact is being tacitly recognized, if not yet farnkly faced. This is only one of countless thorny questions and difficulties that must be solved before union—even a very modest partial measure of union—between Britain and America becomes practical.

Nevertheless, the current of thought in both countries is today flowing strongly—more strongly than ever before in history—in that direction, and this unquestionably constitutes one of the most encouraging aspects of the warring world in transition.

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President Prepares to Vote

Wide World

Casts His Ballot in Hyde Park

Mrs. Emma Crapser, Chairman of the Election Board of District One of Hyde Park, New York, registers the President, who took 68 seconds in the green curtained booth to mark his ballot at 12:15 p. m.

Will Be the Same Roosevelt, President Tells Hyde Park

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Nov. 6 (AP)—With "full returns" still lacking, President Roosevelt told a jamboree of his Hyde Park neighbors early today that "it looks all right" and that he thought in the future they would find him "just the same Franklin Roosevelt you've known a great many years."

The Chief Executive spoke from the portico of his country home to hundreds of persons who had staged a torchlight parade from Hyde Park Village, Elmer Van Wagner, Hyde Park Supervisor, said it was a "victory" parade.

"We, of course, face difficult days in this country," Mr. Roosevelt asserted. "But I think you will find me in the future just the same Franklin Roosevelt you have known a great many years."

In a jocular mood, grinning and waving at the crowd, the President remarked that "we haven't got the full returns yet—there's nothing in from California and Oregon."

"It looks all right," he added.

"It is one of the things that makes me very happy."

A great victory has been won in his own congressional district, Mr Roosevelt asserted, because even though the present congressman may have been re-elected by a very small margin, his opponent, Hardy Steeholm, nevertheless had won a victory too.

Fight Against Fish

He referred to a comparatively close race between Mr. Steeholm and the Republican incumbent, Hamilton Fish, ranking majority member of the House Rules and Foreign Affairs Committees.

With a drum and bugle corps, red lights, and noisemakers of every description, Hyde Park villagers began streaming across the lawn of the Roosevelt estate at midnight.

Mr. Roosevelt was waiting for them with members of his family and guests who had been invited in to keep tab on election returns.

One lad held aloft a banner which carried the words "out stealing third," with a line drawn through them, and in huge letters underneath: "Safe on third."

Standing behind the Chief Executive were his wife, mother and two sons, John and Franklin, Jr., and their wives.

After the gathering had dispersed, another turned up, and at 12:30 a. m., the President and Mrs. Roosevelt were back out on the portico. The Chief Executive spoke again, and repeated that things looked "fine."

Almost a Miracle

"This is my second party tonight," he remarked, "and I am very grateful for it. And there is still a good crowd down the road.

"Things look perfectly fine. I have been on the telephone speaking to people all over the United States. I haven't heard from Oregon and California and the State of Washington yet, but they seme to be coming through in very great shape.

"And may I say I am awfully proud of this district of ours—of what Hardy Steelholm has done, because he has almost performed a miracle in the way he has cut down the vote of our present congressman. It is a very great moral victory for our district."

Mr. Roosevelt said his wife and mother were happy too, and asked to be excused because he had to speak to a great many more people on the telephone.

Early in the evening, White House officials said, messages congratulating Mr. Roosevelt on a victory had started coming in by telephone and telegraph. Hundreds had arrived by the time the President spoke the first time from the portico of his home, officials said.

Mr. Van Wagner introduced the Chief Executive the first time, and Mr. Roosevelt asserted jokingly that some day when Elmer got tired of running for supervisor—maybe 20 years from now, "I might take a shot at that job."

At any rate, he said, he was going to be back in Hyde Park, "just as much as the Government of the United States will let me."

Knew All About It

The assembling of his neighbors came as a great surprise to him, the President declared in a tone which showed it was no surprise at all. He said he had read about the plans for it an hour and a half before in a news service dispatch, which said the torchlight parades had been going on ever since he had entered national politics.

They actually go back, he said, to 1930 and 1928, and a few "greybeards" like himself remember them back in 1912 and 1910.

He said he actually claimed to remember, though his family said he didn't, the first election of President Cleveland in 1884, when he was a year and a half old.

"I remember a torchlight parade that came down here that night," he chuckled.

He said his son, Franklin, Jr., had been wondering whether Franklin D. Roosevelt, Third, now a year and a half old, would remember the one tonight. The baby was asleep in an upstairs bedroom.

In presenting the President, Mr Van Wagner had spoken of Washington, Lincoln, Jefferson, Jackson and Wilson.

"But here is the greatest American of them all," he said. "If you don't believe me, ask John L Lewis and Wendell Willkie."

"Don't forget to ask Fish," somebody roared.

Unity After the Election

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 6—Organizations and individuals throughout the Nation even as the voting was in progress yesterday were busy evolving plans and means of rallying all Americans after the election to the support of the Nation's chosen leaders.

Alf M. Landon, 1936 Republican Presidential nominee, in a nationwide radiocast predicted that "as soon as this election is over Democrats, as well as Republicans, will rally in the Nation's interests to the support of the President." Again he warned "dictators offering us alternate threats and bribes" not to mistake rivalry in American politics for "disunity."

William Allen White, Kansas City editor and Chairman of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, appealed today for "unity mass meetings," public bonfires to destroy all campaign literature and buttons, as a means of "healing partisan bitterness."

From Hollywood comes word that more than 18,000 theaters throughout the country would exhibit immediately a short film urging the Nation to unite behind "the People's Choice" for President.

Politicians who, during the campaign, had been completely partisan minded today threw off their partisanship and called for national unity. James A. Farley, former Democratic National Chairman, made a typical appeal, expressing his hope that the "victors will be moderate and considerate" and that the "losers will overcome their disapointment and pitch in like the loyal citizens they are." Norman Thomas, Socialist Party candidate for the Presidency, called for the end of the "bitterness" in the campaign and urged America to "get down to principles."

Tonight a "United American Rally" will be held at Carnegie Hall, New York under the auspices of the Council for Democracy. Chief speakers will be Howard Coonley, past President of the National Association of Manufacturers, a Willkie supporter; Alf M. Landon; Clarence A. Dykstra, draft law administrator; Raymond Gram Swing, radio commentator.

Vote-Tabulating Machinery Put Into Motion by A. P.

The Christian Science Monitor is receiving the detailed results of the national election today as rapidly as the ballots are counted throughout the country, through the vast election organization of the Associated Press. How that biggest of news stories is being covered is explained in this article.

By the Associated Press

Machinery is in operation throughout the United States for the gigantic operation of almost instantaneous reporting the count of some 50,000,000 votes cast in the national election.

The Associated Press, mutual, nonpartisan association of 1,400 newspapers, and world's largest news service, began making preparation months ago for collecting, tabulating, and reporting the hugest vote ever to be cast in the history of Democratic government.

It brought into use as soon as polls closed an organization of 65,000 men and women—reporters, editors, messengers, tabulators. Its system of 285,000 miles of leased wires, forming a huge web over the country, together with batteries of special telephones and complex calculating machines in its offices throughout the country, swung into the job of reporting the election.

As rapidly as the vote is counted in each of the country's some 130,000 voting districts or precincts, it is telephoned into a county headquarters, combined into county totals, which in turn are flashed into State headquarters.

State Totals Assembled

State totals pour over the wire as rapidly as they are struck off from swift calculating machines, and are assembled almost instantaneously in the Associated Press Washington Bureau.

There the State returns are chalked up on a huge blackboard covering almost an entire side wall. Veteran political writers facing this board tear out of their typewriters a steady stream of flashes, bulletins and complete articles giving the status of the returns throughout the day and night hammering away at the job until the results are complete and conclusive for the President and the new Congress.

At the same time, State headquarters are doing the same job of telling the story of the election of Governor, Legislature, and local offices.

Interesting Sidelights

Thus member newspapers of the Associated Press promptly tell the American people whom they have chosen to head their national and local governments. In doing this they perform the biggest mass co-operative job of its kind in the world.

Staff reporters with the candidates, at political headquarters and other strategic points, report significant or interesting sidelights.

Associated Press writers tell only what happens, and what the figures show, and at no time during the tallying of the vote do they undertake to predict how the election is going. This rigid performance of their traditional function of accurate, objective, nonpartisan reporting of the news, prevented them from predicting the election of Charles Evans Hughes in 1916, when much of the country thought he had been chosen. In that close contests it was not until 11:20 p. m. Thursday night that returns from remote areas of California showed that State had been carried by Woodrow Wilson, winning him the election.

Even if today's returns are extremely close, there was no expectation of a repition of such a delay as happened 24 years ago, since telephone and telegraph wires have penetrated much more generally through the sparcely settled and remote sections of the country.

Long Delays Common

But before the Associated Press began reporting elections early in this country, it was often weeks, and sometimes months, before the returns were known. The official Government machinery works slowly. The Government will not officially select the President until Congress meets in January, to go through the formality of counting the electoral votes.

After the 1876 election, Rutherford B. Hayes did not know he had been elected until two days before his inauguration the next March. Months of heated controversy intervened, with riots and threats of near revolution.

Through this gigantic, co-operative newspaper operation the voter will know promptly who has been chosen, suspicion of fraud and manipulation will be prevented, and democratic process will continue its proper functioning.

Canadian Plant To Produce Nylon

MONTREAL, Nov. 6 (AP)—Canadian Industries, Ltd., announced yesterday that a $1,500,000 plant will be built in Canada to manufacture a new synthetic textile fibre (Nylon), to which the company has Canadian rights.

Officials said preliminary survey work has been undertaken at various sites, but no decision has been made as to the location. Construction is expected to start next spring, with production likely next autumn.

Elected
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Nazis Claim Big Sea Toll; Britain Hunts U-Boats

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Germany's claim today that Allied merchant shipping losses now total 7,162,200 tons—though apparently timed to amplify Prime Minister Winston Churchill's admission yesterday that U-boat warfare had increased—adds little to the general picture of the war at sea.

The German High Command's figure not only far exceeded the latest indicated British estimate of less than 3,500,000 tons of Allied shipping sunk, but the claims appear inconsistent with earlier German statements on shipping losses.

In July Germany stated that British shipping losses for the entire war—about 10 months—totaled 4,329,213 tons, or an average monthly loss of about 500,000 tons.

On Oct. 4 German sources stated that shipping losses by the enemy to date totaled 7,000,000 tons—5,600,000 tons sunk by submarines, and 2,000,000 tons sunk by the Air Force. Furthermore, it was added that this total did not include vessels of less than 2,000 tons.

Claims by Germany

Thus it was indicated from the German claim that between July and October the rate of sinkings had risen from 500,000 tons per month to nearly 1,000,000 tons per month—far in excess of the heaviest monthly total of shipping sunk in the World War during April, 1917, which was only 600,000.

However, in view of the German claim for October, today's claim of 7,162,200 tons sunk would indicate that Germany had sunk only 160,000 tons during the month of October. The Associated Press report of the German claims today, however, says that the German High Command announced that sinkings for September and October had totaled 1,308,600 tons, and this was said not to include some 3,000,000 tons of severely damaged vessels.

Britain's latest estimate of losses listed 2,771,333 tons of shipping sunk.

Britain's weekly reports of shipping losses since Sept. 30 total 635,139 tons, which would place the present British estimate total of merchant shipping losses at about 3,406,472 tons.

Sinking of the 18,724-ton armed merchant cruiser Laurentic and the 11,314-ton Patroclus and the 42,347-ton Canadian liner Empress of Britain—all in the space of little more than a week—have undoubtedly raised Britain's losses.

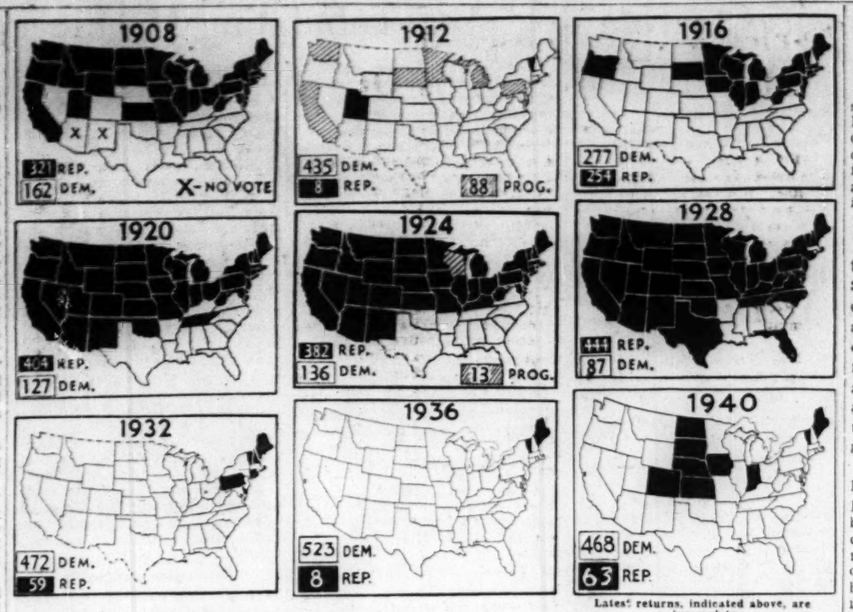
But the tonnage of these vessels would not raise Britain's estimate of 215,000 tons sunk during the two weeks ending Oct. 28 to the levels indicated in the German report.

Skilled Timing by Germans

Germany's announced total of Allied shipping losses today was obviously timed to prove effective following Prime Minister Churchill's announcement in the House of Commons yesterday that the "submarine threat to England is very real."

The Prime Minister, aocording to the Associated Press report, told of the "gigantic task" imposed on the Royal Navy by the U-boat campaign and other calls of war, and warned "we must expect that next year a still heavier U-boat attack will be made upon us." He declared bluntly that if the formidable threat to seaborne traffic were neglected it "would touch the life of the State," and in the midst of this grimly realistic picture he remarked:

"The 50 American destroyers are rapidly coming into service just when they are most needed, and the main flow of the new construction started at the outbreak of the war is now coming along."



Latest returns, indicated above, are incomplete

Willkie

Continued from Page 1

nent callers, most of whom were in evening dress.

Not Disheartened

Anxiously awaited by his supporters who had gathered in all the exuberance of high hope of victory in the early evening and were loath to put aside their certainty that the spectacular canvass had fallen short of this outcome, the Hoosier candidate finally came down to them at 12:20 o'clock this morning to say he was neither afraid nor disheartened and indignantly repudiated suggestions that he should concede his defeat.

Nearly 1,500 of the 4,000 campaign workers who had massed for the expected celebration were still on hand, and, turning their backs on the bulletin figures that mountingly belied their hopes, they cheered his appeal to them not to quit and his earnest voicing of confidence that the fight they had jointly waged would eventually be won.

"Fellow workers," he said, "I congratulate you in being a part of the greatest crusade of this century. That the principles for which I have fought will prevail is as sure as that the truth will always prevail.

"And I hope that none of you is either afraid or disheartened because I am not in the slightest.

"I just wanted to come down and thank you so much for being my fellow fighters in this struggle—to say 'Hello' to you. I hear some people shouting to me, 'Don't give up.' I guess those people don't know me. Don't be afraid and never quit. Good night."

Mr. Willkie got the electoral verdict on the campaigning that had brought him before 10,000,000 citizens in the course of his 18,000-mile journey to stump his cause over a television set. He had no comment when the radio loudspeaker in the room blared out the news flash that his running-mate, Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon, had conceded the re-election of President Roosevelt. With him after 11 p. m. as the battery of 15 statisticians on his staff pored over the news ticker tabulations in a room down the corridor from his suite with an industry that produced a spate of notations on important developments for the candidate, was John B. Hollister, his ace political adviser.

Electoral Vote by States

By the Associated Press

Once a State has given a majority to any party, by however small a margin, that State's entire vote in the Electoral College is cast for the majority party's candidate.

In the following table, the party victories by States are shown for 1932, 1936, and incomplete for 1940. Key: Republican (R), and Democratic (D). The total Electoral College vote is 531, requiring 266 for election.

1932	1936	State	Roosevelt	Willkie
(D)	(D)	Alabama	11	
(D)	(D)	Arizona	3	
(D)	(D)	Arkansas	9	
(D)	(D)	California	22	
(D)	(D)	Colorado		6
(R)	(D)	Connecticut	8	
(R)	(D)	Delaware	3	
(D)	(D)	Florida	7	
(D)	(D)	Georgia	12	
(D)	(D)	Idaho	4	
(D)	(D)	Illinois	29	
(D)	(D)	Indiana		14
(D)	(D)	Iowa		11
(D)	(D)	Kansas		9
(D)	(D)	Kentucky	11	
(D)	(D)	Louisiana	9	
(R)	(R)	Maine		5
(D)	(D)	Maryland	8	
(D)	(D)	Massachusetts	17	
(D)	(D)	Michigan	19	
(D)	(D)	Minnesota	11	
(D)	(D)	Mississippi	9	
(D)	(D)	Missouri	15	
(D)	(D)	Montana	4	
(D)	(D)	Nebraska		7
(D)	(D)	Nevada	3	
(R)	(D)	N. Hampshire	4	
(D)	(D)	New Jersey	16	
(D)	(D)	New Mexico	3	
(D)	(D)	New York	47	
(D)	(D)	North Carolina	13	
(D)	(D)	North Dakota		4
(D)	(D)	Ohio	26	
(D)	(D)	Oklahoma	11	
(D)	(D)	Oregon	5	
(R)	(D)	Pennsylvania	36	
(D)	(D)	Rhode Island	4	
(D)	(D)	South Carolina	8	
(D)	(D)	South Dakota		4
(D)	(D)	Tennessee	11	
(D)	(D)	Texas	23	
(D)	(D)	Utah	4	
(R)	(R)	Vermont		3
(D)	(D)	Virginia	11	
(D)	(D)	Washington	8	
(D)	(D)	West Virginia	8	
(D)	(D)	Wisconsin	12	
(D)	(D)	Wyoming	3	
		Totals	468	63

Roosevelt Elected for Third Term

Continued from Page 1

dent so identified himself, by his words and by his acts in office, with the cause of democracy throughout the world that the American people chose to suspend, if not abrogate, the historic, unbroken two-term unwritten law in order to retain the continuity of the President's leadership during this period of international crisis.

President Roosevelt asked to be re-elected in order to carry out his foreign policies. He was re-elected to carry out his foreign policies—policies which Mr. Willkie candidly and patriotically indorsed irrespective of partisan advantage.

These policies include increasing industrial and military, and, ultimately, perhaps financial aid to Great Britain, and on these points both candidates were expressing the national will to support Europe's besieged democracies with everything "short of war." They also include continued opposition to totalitarian aggression, always in principle and actively wherever that opposition can be effective, and the speediest possible upbuilding of the Nation's defense forces, whatever the cost, whatever the sacrifice, to a point where America's security will be unquestioned and its influence significant.

Behind the Victory

Thus the war rampant in Europe and America's stake in the war became the controlling issues of the 1940 Presidential campaign and this was the essence of the result: The American people, never disunited in principle, voted to unite behind a President and an Administration already in office and to subordinate all other considerations to that of meeting the challenge of a world aflame. They have asked President Roosevelt to give voice to this unity and to give it power.

In this unusual, unpredictable, unparelleled election President Roosevelt has shown that his leadership continues to command the confidence and the votes of the majority of the Nation. It was, undoubtedly, a personal achievement beyond the reach of any other leader of his Administration individually and beyond the attainment of his Party collectively.

This is decisively illustrated by the fact that the Presidential election of 1940 not only halted, but actualy reversed the Congressional trend of 1938 when New Dealers and Democrats running, quite by themselves, for Congress fell by the wayside right and left, with the Republicans making gains. If those gains had been maintained this fall, they would very likely have elected a Republican President.

The War Chief Factor

Thus again does the leading participant in this campaign emerge: the war. The war was not a factor in 1938. It proved to be an overwhelming factor in 1940.

And in consequence the Republican advances of two years ago melted away yesterday. Eleven of the 21 States in which those advances were made have now apparently returned to join the Roosevelt resurgence, although final returns are still unavailable. It is not unlikely that one or two others will go over when all the votes are tabulated.

Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Oregon—all States which contributed Republican victories in 1938 and appeared to evince the onset of a Republican national trend, returned their support to the President when the test of the war and foreign policy were added to the election scales. And in the end, the tremendous electoral power of New York State with its 47 votes went to the President and with it all hope of election of the valiant Mr. Willkie.

The States which held for Mr. Willkie the ground which they gained for Republican Congressmen in 1938 were Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, and that familiar and faithful Republican couple, Maine and Vermont. Mr. Willkie leads in Colorado where the Democrats led two years ago.

This overturn of a basic by-election trend was unprecedented and was undoubtedly accomplished by the unprecedented issues which entered the decision which this democracy was called upon to make at the voting booths yesterday.

There were, of course, numerous interesting and unexpected turns to yesterday's voting. They followed no set pattern and indicated a conscious electorate voting from a variety of motivations and impulses.

Record Vote Cast

As forecast by increased registrations, the election this year brought more voters to the polls than ever before in American history.

Mr. Willkie, though the losing candidate is, according to present returns, heading for the largest popular vote of any winning or losing Republican nominee.

President Roosevelt increased his popular strength where least expected to and Mr. Willkie lost where it was confidently believed he would win. Thus, despite the national gain in Mr. Willkie's popular vote over 1936, those Republican stalwarts of Maine and Vermont dropped so far down in their Republican majorities that in both States the President made a serious bid to capture their electoral votes. Four years ago Mr. Roosevelt lost in Maine by 42,000; this year by only 9,000. Four years ago Mr. Roosevelt lost in Vermont by 19,000; this year by 14,000.

And what role did the vice-presidential candidates play in influencing the results? Their roles were, perhaps, imponderable, but they cannot yet be seen by the naked eye and in their own States they apparently did not keep the ball from being carried over their goal lines. Senator Charles L. McNary's home State of Oregon is headed into Mr. Roosevelt's winning column and the former Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace, now Vice-President-elect, saw his home State of Iowa slip from his fingers and go for Mr. Willkie.

President Roosevelt's election has brought to at least a temporary conclusion the first clear-cut test for the two-term tradition which has never before been violated since President Washington declined to run after serving eight years.

Events are still to prove whether the two-term rule is now abrogated for all time or whether the verdict of 1940 represents a suspension under extenuating circumstances which will later culminate in a movement to fix the Presidential tenure to two terms by constitutional amendment.

It is obvious that Mr. Willkie made the Nation conscious of the implications of the third term question and the dangers of long-continued occupation of the White House by a single President invested with increasing executive power.

Many More Presidents

The emphasis which the Republican candidate constantly placed upon this issue finally elicited from the President a reference to the third term and his assurance that after the United States reaches "the clear, sure footing ahead" in the next four years, there will be "many more Presidents in years to come."

Never before has a President asked the endorsement of American voters for a third consecutive term. The only time anything approaching the third term issue went before the people for determination was in the three-cornered campaign of 1912 in which Teddy Roosevelt went down to defeat and Woodrow Wilson went to the White House.

Grant Failed in Bid

Ulysses S. Grant is the only President other than Mr. Roosevelt to seek a third nomination after serving two consecutive terms in office and he was refused the nomination by his Party.

President Washington deliberately declined a third term despite the stress of war raging in Europe. Today the American people, practising the rights of the democracy which they hold dear, have deliberately given President Roosevelt a third term largely because of the stress of war raging in Europe.

The majority of the American people have rendered, with faith and honesty and high purpose, a sovereign decision. All of the American people are today joining to respect and honor that decision by helping to make the United States united at a time of supreme need.

Einstein Casts Ballot —His First in America

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 5 (AP)—Albert Einstein, renowned German-born scientist, cast his first vote in an American election at 9:30 a. m. today.

Accompanied by his daughter, Margaret, and his secretary, Miss Helene Durkas, Dr. Einstein voted at the polling place of the First District of Princeton Borough. All three were admitted to citizenship in Trenton two months ago.

Foreign Policy to Dominate Third Term

Continued from Page 1

structure ends, nobody can say. It seems doubtful if, under President Roosevelt, the old conditions of business laissez faire will be fully restored, but for the moment at any rate thoughts center on the immediate emergency.

Britain's Crisis

Some military observers believe that Britain's crisis will come next Spring when the toll of damage on British production by German airplanes may have a cumulative effect and it will turn most needfully to the United States. Little attention goes beyond this crisis, and all emphasis is laid on production of more, and more, and more goods.

Under these circumstances the Federal deficit is apt to increase. President Roosevelt has always been a spender, and national inclination at present is for defense rather than economies. On the other hand, rising income induced by the armaments boom and the recent considerable tax increases should sluice off a larger tax revenue to the Treasury, while relief expenditures due to added employment should go down. To this degree at any rate the defense expenditures may really prime the long-discussed pump, and it is at least conceivable that the annual budget might be balanced, though the deficit could hardly be reduced.

Future Defense Plans

As the President starts a third term the first phase of the rearmament program comes to an end. This is the easiest phase in many respects, that of charting what the Nation needs allocating orders and making Congressional appropriations. The defense program from now on becomes more complex. It is production, pure and simple, and on such a huge scale that Federal controls are needed, priorities are likely in factories, and the national economy in certain instances may require war regimentation.

To do this, the loosely organized National Defense Commission will require concentration and reorganization. It is likely that Mr. Roosevelt will make far-reaching shifts in this, now that the election is over. The appointment of a single co-ordinator, or of a small super-Cabinet over which the President presides, is likely. Washington believes closer co-ordination is inevitable.

The mood of the President is important in this event. Mr. Roosevelt has already approached the defense problem on a basis that brought prominent Republicans, Frank Knox, Henry L. Stimson, and others to serve their country. In the defense commission are industrialists like Stettinius and Knudsen. There is nothing to indicate that partisanship will be restored.

Mr. Roosevelt's friends still firmly believe, whatever the charges of the past campaign, that he did not want to run for a third term, and that until the last months he did not intend to do it. The future must speak for itself, but the same close Roosevelt friends, at any rate, now declare they have no doubt that the third term will be Mr. Roosevelt's last. It cannot be denied, however, that there is a New Deal element here of enthusiastic supporters who would like to keep any "good" President in office so long as he can be elected.

His Place in History

At any rate, now more than ever, Mr. Roosevelt is seen here as looking to his place in history, with the fame of having been the first President to be elected three times sufficient to satisfy him, and the question now arising of how best to carry through the preparedness emergency drive regardless of party.

Mr. Roosevelt's personality is well known. This was, basically, the paramount issue of the campaign. He is ebullient, optimistic, merry in superficial matters, and he has the knack of locking up his worries in a remote corner of his brain and enjoying hugely the relaxation of some small, unimportant joke, or gag among his companions or the press.

Mr. Roosevelt has a big, hearty, happy laugh. His face searches his press conference for an opportunity to make merry. One interpretation of his character is that he is at heart a lonely, sad man, with courage to smile despite problems. A different interpretation is placed upon him by his political adversaries. But whatever the key, he has won the support of the masses, who customarily dissociate the President from unpopular measures even when he has advocated them himself. There has been a feeling of trust and confidence in him among the dispossessed, that has equalled the opposition to him on the other side of the social scale.

An Historian's View

In a summary of eight years' history and a forecast of four years to come one cannot do better than quote the estimate of President Roosevelt by the historian Charles A. Beard in the magazine Events, February, 1938:

"In one respect, however, President Roosevelt is unique among the Presidents of the United States. He has discussed in his messages and addresses more fundamental problems of American life and society than all the other Presidents combined.

"He has pointed out evils, distresses, and tensions, that men in high places had hitherto blandly ignored. He has done this with vigor, consistency, and a rare power of expression that promise to place some of his addresses among the very greatest state papers of this country and all time.

"Even when his most severe Republican critics have finished their indictments, it remains a fact that President Roosevelt has penetrated deeper into the aspirations and tragedy of American life than any of their heroes, even Lincoln himself. Whatever else may happen, it seems safe to say that President Roosevelt has made a more profound impression upon the political, social, and economic thought of America than any or all of his predecessors. If so, then he will occupy a place of his own in the long judgment of history."

Economic Program

There are certain directions in this class of legislation mentioned by Mr. Beard, which President Roosevelt may push in the next four years.

In general Mr. Roosevelt's program may be described as trying to equalize the economic advantages within the world's richest Nation; to promote security of life, the home and the job. Most of the New Deal laws fit into this pattern, somewhere or other. Many of these laws which seemed revolutionary when first proposed in the early thirties are now accepted, though their administration is bitterly criticized. Mr. Willkie, in the campaign just completed, paid them the compliment of indorsing their objectives though not their administration. There may be more of such laws.

In his address to the teamsters' union, Mr. Roosevelt hinted that the social insurance system would be expanded and improved "in the near future." A basic subsistence payment to every citizen of 65 years or older is under consideration, in addition to which the recipient might get his earned insurance annuities. The slum clearance and housing programs are likely to be pushed.

Two highly controversial proposals may come up in the next four years—Federal aid to education on a broader basis, and some variation of the original Wagner health bill. New Dealers drew these measures up, but Mr. Roosevelt has never given them a "Go" signal. They may be shelved for the emergency, or they may appear, if there is a slackening in the war's tension.

Labor Board Issue

The Labor Board has been the center of controversy from the start. There is every indication that Mr. Roosevelt seeks to obviate some of the criticism by putting more mellow administrators on the job, to re-enforce his latest appointee, Dr. William M. Leiserson. Another measure which Mr. Roosevelt is likely to push with his obstinate habit of returning again and again to a subject, is the St. Lawrence waterway project. In fact, borings of an exploratory nature on the river are already underway, but directed primarily to get additional power.

The Supreme Court

Another matter requiring notice is the Supreme Court. It is surprising that this did not attract greater attention in the campaign. Mr. Roosevelt is in a position to impress his personality upon it by his appointments to a greater degree than any President outside of Washington himself. In the past eight years he has named five Justices, a majority of the tribunal. The usual average per four-year term is two appointments, and the prospect is strong of at least two appointments in Mr. Roosevelt's third term.

The judges considered most likely to retire are the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice McReynolds, both now 78 years old and veterans of many years' arduous toil. This will give Mr. Roosevelt seven of the nine Justices.

Many observers here have argued that Mr. Roosevelt should appoint a non-New Dealer to balance the court, as a pledge and indication to the Nation that he does not intend to stamp one-side alone upon its membership. Nothing would give greater relief to alarmed voters, it is asserted, than the appointment of such a man as Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, say, or a person of that type and caliber from the Republican Party.

R. L. S.

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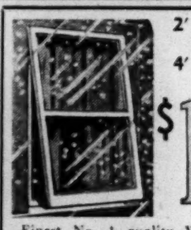

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Smuts Bars Peace Move in Dominion

JOHANNESBURG, Union of South Africa, Nov. 6 (AP)—Prime Minister Jan C. Smuts conferred Oct. 27 with the British War Secretary, Anthony Eden, at Khartum, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, it was disclosed here.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—A South African group that has been actively working for a separate peace with Germany, and under the distinguished leadership of former Prime Minister Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog leaves that Dominion the least unanimous section of the outlying parts of the Empire on the war issue.

So pronounced has been the pacifist and separatist activity of this group in Parliament that the Union's Premier, Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, found it necessary recently to threaten use of his extraordinary war powers to suppress the agitation.

"Only yesterday," said General Smuts, "Britain was South Africa's best friend. Today, when Britain is engaged in a life and death struggle and London is being bombed, members of the Opposition are adopting a view of hostility toward her.

"Some members actually seem to hope for a German victory. To sentiments of that sort we can only cry: 'Shame!'"

The political feud, between General Smuts and General Hertzog, has become the major issue in South Africa.

Several Demands for Peace

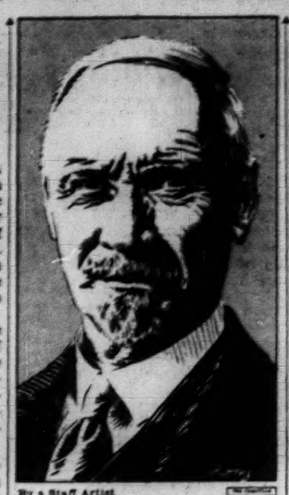
Forced out of the Premiership last September when the Union declared war on Germany, General Hertzog now leads the opposition to General Smuts and his war policies, but each time it has gone to a vote the Smuts parliamentary majority has voted it down.

On Sept. 5, 1939, while he was still Prime Minister, General Hertzog recommended that relations with belligerent countries "persist unchanged, as if no war were being waged." The vote was 80 to 66 against him and the next day he resigned. One day later the Union of South Africa declared war on Germany and repeated the process against Italy last June 11.

In recent weeks, thousands of persons have attended meetings organized by the Hertzog Opposition to urge an "honorable peace" with Germany and Italy "without delay." In June resolutions demanding such action were passed at eight centers of population in Transvaal.

Premier Smuts has opposed these manifestations with such declarations as:

"What has happened to Rotterdam could happen to Pretoria or Johannesburg. . . . South Africa can have but one peace and that is a peace through victory."



By a Staff Artist

Gen. Jan Christian Smuts
South African Prime Minister

General Hertzog's ostensible program calls for a shearing of the Empire bonds for a free South Africa under "reconsolidated Afrikanderdom."

The Afrikanders are the native stock of Dutch or Huguenot derivation who first settled South Africa. Those of Dutch ancestry are Boers.

There is a historical bond of friendship between the Afrikander stock and Germany, encouraged in some cases and chilled in others by Nazi propaganda dating back to prewar years, when Germany's chief complaint was the World War loss of her colonies.

The Nazi colonial program, encompassing both German and Italian, and possibly Spanish designs on Africa, goes by the name of "the new order for Africa." Britain and British influence is excluded, as the Nazis and Fascists envisage Africa.

Fulfillment of this policy probably would mean return to Germany—among other territories—of Southwest Africa, now mandated to the Union of South Africa.

Southwest Africa, consisting of 317,725 square miles populated by 30,000 whites (nearly one third German-speaking) and a quarter million natives, was the second largest of the African holdings which Germany lost at the Versailles peace table. Tanganyika, with 393,500 square miles, and now under British mandate, ranked first.

If South Africa withdrew from the war, Germany's return as an African power might well be started by reclaiming Southwest Africa and with it dominance over the present Union of South Africa.

So complex are the factors in the broadening picture of Africa at war that it is difficult to see how the "new order" can materialize.

However, a great part of Britain's strength in Africa reposed in the alliance with France against Germany.

What Britain has been able to salvage for her own cause from the French collapse is not yet fully apparent. The Vichy Government, struggling to keep the African Empire from complete disaffection, has acknowledged that French Africa is "boiling" with de Gaulle-"Free" French sentiment, and Gen. Charles de Gaulle has gone there with reinforcements.

This may prove to be the nemesis of any "new order" for Africa.

Sharp Conflict in Views

The Hertzog followers foresee a South Africa free of British influence and at the same time fitted into the totalitarian scheme.

The Smuts forces foresee only Nazi-Fascist domination in case of British collapse.

The political rivalry of the two leaders was interrupted only once—by a truce in 1933 when a coalition Government was formed with General Hertzog as Prime Minister and General Smuts as Minister of Justice.

General Smuts headed the South African delegation to the 1933 World Economic Conference at London and then went home to labor for his long-time goal—a fusion which would unite Englishman and Boer and erase the hatreds of the previous century.

General Hertzog's ideal dating back to the Transvaal's ill-starred war for independence has been "South Africa First." The London Imperial Conference of 1926, where recognition of the equal and autonomous status of all dominions was granted, somewhat mollified General Hertzog. But he still announced:

"Of the old empire nothing remains. All that remains is a free alliance."

General Hertzog was a judge in the Orange Free State when the Boer war broke out. At once he became a legal adviser to the Republican forces and forged his way to General. As a venturesome guerrilla leader he kept the war going when at times it seemed ended.

Even at the peace treaty of Vereeniging, in 1902, he displayed, against the moderation of General Botha and General Smuts, a spirit of no compromise with the British. Since then he has never fully accepted British proffers of friendship.

Meanwhile, General Smuts pushes his own ideal of a united South Africa, an ideal born in defeat in the Boer War and nourished by Britain's gradual extension of self-government to the people of the Transvaal and Orange Free State which now, with Natal and Cape Colony make up the Union.

Re-election of Roosevelt May Mean New Axis Drive

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—The Rome radio said today that "neither Wednesday morning nor noon papers are printing any reports" on the United States election and added: "The figures available in Rome are still contradictory. The final result is not expected in Rome before Thursday morning."

ROME, Nov. 6—Re-election of President Roosevelt—which to the Axis means intensification of American aid to Britain—faces Italy and Germany with two stern alternatives.

They appear to be:

1. An attempt to drive the British completely off the Continent. If Britain could be thus isolated, the Axis would redouble its drive to end the land war on the Continent itself.

2. To settle down for a long war wherein armaments and resources would become the determining factors.

There appears to be no doubt but that the Axis will redouble the effort behind the first alternative—seeking to avoid a protracted test of strength in which America adds to the power of Britain.

Nevertheless the Axis still confidently repeats their contention that American assistance cannot "swing the balance."

This slogan was originally coined during the period of belief in Blitzkrieg and the war's end by winter. It is now somewhat grimly reiterated in the modified belief that the Axis can entrench itself behind a vast waterline bulwark extending in a straight line from Norway along the coast of Europe and Africa to Dakar by springtime.

Axis Calculations

If Axis calculations are correct, Britain would not be able to accumulate a sufficient surplus of aircraft and bombs to spare a decisive number of units for the continuous effective bombing of Egypt and the Near East until Spring.

Meanwhile, the Axis would hope to have gained control in Greece, imperilling the British naval bases in the Greek isles. But strategists here consider the Axis would be in danger if Britain is still in the Mediterranean six months from now. The situation in the French colonies and naval bases is still unconsolidated by the Axis. The Greek campaign has encountered difficulties. The Egyptian campaign is in suspension. Ambitious diplomatic settlements with Russia, Turkey and France, Spain and Portugal, are forging ahead but remain incompleted.

Two Alternatives

Thus the immediate situation as President Roosevelt is re-elected is the race between time and Britain's supply line on one hand, and on the other the Axis strategy of attempting to expel quickly the British from the Continent as outlined at the Florence and Brenner Pass meetings of Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini.

Meanwhile, the American policy which the voters have re-endorsed is defined by Virginio Gayda, Fascism's authoritative journalistic spokesman, as "war without the sending of an expeditionary force."

He writes: "True exclusive responsibility for the ideological political conflict, sliding toward war fever, between the United States and the Axis belongs only to those groups in America which are nearest England and France and wherein Roosevelt figures also with his most representative men. Roosevelt's political group for a long time has been waging an offensive against the Axis powers, first by moral slander . . . then by assuming toward the war an attitude which is approaching every day nearer to intervention and its risks."

Britain Pleased

By the Associated Press

The result of the United States Presidential election was welcomed by Britain and her Empire today as a sign of a turning world tide against totalitarianism, and it evoked in totalitarian capitals what amounted to a collective "so what?"

Japan alone of the big three totalitarian bloc offered outright official comment. Her Foreign Office spokesman said President Roosevelt should make "reorientation of the United States Far Eastern policy . . . one of the first tasks . . . because Asiatic affairs present a difficult situation for the United States."

Chinese saw in the tabulation of votes for President Roosevelt a sign of uninterrupted opposition to Japanese expansion in greater East Asia, while most Filipinos and Americans in the Philippine Islands seemed pleased for the same reason.

Official Germany was "an interested bystander," said authorized quarters in Berlin.

"How Roosevelt will govern, how he will make good his pledges to women's and men's organizations and Christian sects is a question of time," they added, apparently referring to the President's commitment against United States entrance into war except in case of attack.

"We cannot prognosticate. The big participation in the elections indicated how deeply the question of keeping out of war stirred the American people."

Rome Expected It

Correspondents at Rome were told Mr. Roosevelt's re-election had been regarded as certain and thus discounted in advance by Italian circles.

"Italy takes note of the American people's decision in the spirit of objectivity and neutrality," an authoritative Fascist said.

The British press, playing the election news in unprecedented fashion, reflected the edge of preference the British had given to Mr. Roosevelt as against his opponent—a preference which acknowledged Wendell Willkie's stand for continued aid to Britain, but clung to the established fact of the incumbent's performance.

"We know Roosevelt better than the other candidate," was a typical comment. Another: "It would be ticklish business to change governments right now."

British headlines: "Roosevelt Is Safe" . . . "Roosevelt Elected Again" . . . "Roosevelt Victorious."

Canada and other nations of the Commonwealth shared the mother country's jubilation. Among the earliest comment from Ottawa was that of a former Canadian High Commissioner to Great Britain, Howard Ferguson, who said:

"If President Roosevelt had been defeated it would have been interpreted by European states, particularly enemy states with their propaganda, as a repudiation of the strong support he had given to the Empire."

In Vichy, a French spokesman said his government had little interest in the election since "it concerns only the American Hemisphere, and we have no right to express an opinion." Diplomatic observers, however, said no election—even in France—had been followed with more interest by the French people.

Spain's official reaction was one of indifference today on the ground that the foreign views of both President Roosevelt and Mr. Willkie were virtually the same.

Italo-Greek War

By a Staff Artist

Strategic Point

Position shown of Italian base of Koritza in Albania which Greeks are rumored to have entered in counterattack.

Greeks Enter Italian Base In Albania

Continued from Page 1

line supplying the Greek forces on the Presba front.

Other raids were reported on Greek naval bases on both coasts.

Italian Lines Cut

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Nov. 6 (AP)—Greek troops holding the heights around the Italian base city of Koritza in Albania were reported in frontier advices to have cut communications between the main Italian army and a force of 30,000 Italians in the Koritza area.

Koritza itself was believed still in Italian hands, however, since the Greek forces so far had not risked a descent into the plain around the Albanian fortified city, where the Italians have concentrated tanks and armored motorized units.

The Greeks have been firing on Koritza from their positions in the hills.

Three times today warplanes bombed the Yugoslav frontier city of Bitolj, on the edge of Italo-Greek war zone, killing nine persons, injuring 21 and causing heavy property damage.

Authorities said they had not been able to identify the planes, and Italian, British, and Greek diplomats immediately disclaimed responsibility. The Italians blamed the Greeks; the Greek Minister Raoul Rosetti, scoffed at the idea.

An official Yugoslav announcement said that any further attacks would be met "with all the means of our armed forces."

Foreigners Now on Kobe Bluff May Be Spies, Japanese Think

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The urge to watch the ever-suspect foreigner has spread westward from Tokyo to Kobe, where the gendarmerie of the port has suddenly awakened to the grave hazard implicit in permitting foreign residents to posses "a room with a view."

The fact that foreigners are fond of obtaining houses on the Kobe hills, where they can get plenty of fresh air and incidentally survey the landscape, has become prime facie evidence that information detrimental to Japan is being assembled and, according to the Kobe Shimbun, "appropriate measures" are being taken by the authorities. This organ assails public indifference to the fact that villa-dwelling foreigners on Rokko Mountain and other elevated points can spy on the life of the people below.

The gendarmerie has called for "a united front" by authorities and the public to frustrate such machinations of the foreigner—a type of plea which never falls on deaf ears in Japan, and which may be expected to produce a fresh crop of accusations and arrests at the instigation of amateur spy-chasers.

Newspapers throughout Japan have taken up the hue and cry and it is to be presumed that any effort to raise a more tolerant voice would be unpopular. However, this is an academic question since nobody appears to be willing to speak a kind word for the trader, missionary or tourist.

Comedy of Errors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—A number of amusing details have come to light on the recent interrogation of various Britons in Japan, among them some of the best-known foreigners in the country.

The arrests, it was said, give evidence of having been due less to Japanese inspiration than to instigation from German "fifth columnists" who are said to play a considerable part in government affairs at Tokyo.

In one instance, the officials turned up a group of telegrams addressed by the British suspect to a Chinese recipient in Kobe. First the Briton pointed out that all the telegrams were dated in the year 1922, then he explained that the Chinese had been a company employee attending to matters involving his own private yacht and that the messages were all instructions sent to this man while the Briton was off cruising. None of this completely convincing the police that the messages were innocent, the Britan finally said:

"Look at the name of this Chinese in the messages. Now go out to the cemetery and you will find the same name on a tombstone It has been there 12 years!"

Another piece of "evidence" consisted in a number of scraps of paper found in a suspect's office. The papers were covered with mystic signs such as: K2, P3, S1. When the police questioned their victim he said:

These memos are in the handwriting of my lady secretary. I suggest that you call her in."

The secretary was summoned and explained that the symbols were knitting instructions, the signs quoted standing for "knit two, purl three, slip one."

During the height of the spy scare one missionary educator was deprived of a first year arithmetic instruction book upon his arrival at the port of Kobe from his post in Korea. The water police who inspected his baggage were quite unable to understand the book, but managed to convince themselves that it very likely contained a secret code of the greatest danger to the Empire.

British Drive in Mediterranean Indicated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 6—Although the British High Command has been steadily averse to committing itself to operations far removed from the home defense, the help that it is giving to Greece today seems to indicate an important new development in its strategy.

If the action taken in landing a force in Crete and in giving air and naval help to Greece—with still more to come to judge from Prime Minister Winston Churchill's statement yesterday—cannot be taken as a sign of the long-awaited initiative against Germany, yet it seems to portend a decision to assume the offensive in Eastern Mediterranean waters.

The fact that the Italians can now be belabored by British air forces based on Greek soil within 600 miles of Rome, and the fact that the British have in Crete a base 300 miles nearer the Italian mainland than Alexandria, Britain's chief base in the Eastern Mediterranean, brings new factors into play in the Mediterranean struggle.

These moves, following so many British retreats and withdrawals, suggests fulfillment of the advice of Admiral Lord Chatfield, Former Minister for Co-ordination of Defense, who in a radio talk last week exhorted the British commanders to strike immediately and resolutely against Italy—"the enemy's weak spot."

Britain is now waiting news that the Italian invasion bases and bridgeheads are receiving the same sort of relentless attention that the R. A. F. heavy bombers have bestowed on Nazi-occupied Channel ports during the past five months. It is waiting to hear that naval guns are thundering at Italy's short communication line across the Straits of Otranto.

Naval Power Benefited

Italians as well as British are now forced to fight on an additional major front. But it is one on which naval power can be utilized very fully. There is in progress now a so-called "battle for the islands."

If, as a result, the British succeed in commanding the North Aegean, then Italian land forces attempting to occupy Salonika will be under a constant threat. So will Bulgaria if it makes any pro-Axis military move, and even Rumania where German troops have infiltrated in large numbers and where the German air force has a significant takeoff for leaping over Yugoslavia or Bulgaria to Italy's aid.

The Germans for the time being are not diplomatically at war with Greece. But there is a large Nazi army unengaged and edging southeastward.

While that is happening, no Balkan country can feel safe, and a super pincers movement, with Egypt and Palestine between the jaws, can scarcely be ruled out as a possible strategic move of the Axis powers.

Wider Scope for Britain

But the Nazis and Fascists may find their difficulties considerably increased if the British Navy makes anticipated use of its greatly widened scope for forcing the issue with the Italian fleet, now that Greek territorial waters are available and the Greeks are cooperating fully in the establishment of Allied stations.

Crete, where the first contingents of British troops to aid Greece have landed, is a spacious strongly fortified garrisoned island, with an excellent natural harbor in Suda Bay and great possibilities for further fortification.

It stands out as potentially the most effective base in the Eastern Mediterranean, mounting sentinel upon the entrance to the Aegean Sea as well as guarding the important British island of Cyprus on Syria's doorstep, the Levant, and the Dodecanese Islands.

Italians have strong troop concentrations on the Dodecanese, troops which are talked of as liable to slip round the southern coast of Anatolia to Syria, if circumstances allowed, possibly taking part in a bigger Axis strategy than the present Greek campaign.

The prompt arrival of British troops—if only as a gesture of greater British co-operation—was a welcome encouragement to the Greeks to stand firm. This they have done, thus gaining the necessary time for the British to help them secure their vital islands.

These islands may well play an extremely important part in operations of the near future.

Britain Rescinds Order Evacuating Hong Kong Women

HONG KONG, Nov. 6 (AP)—Orders for compulsory departure of British women and children from Hong Kong have been rescinded on instructions from London, an official announcement said today.

Restrictions against return of persons already removed from this British Crown Colony, most of whom are in Australia, were not lifted, however.

The announcement that those remaining here would not be compelled to leave was interpreted generally as meaning that British apprehensions of a crisis in the Pacific were lessening.

Americans Sail

SHANGHAI, Nov. 6 (AP)—The American liner President Coolidge left for San Francisco today, repatriating another large group of Americans from the Orient under State Department advice. After calling at Japanese ports, the liner is destined to arrive in the United States with a capacity list of 650 first and second class passengers and others in third class.

Britain Takes Baltic Ships

LONDON, Nov. 6 (AP)—The British Government announced today that it had requistioned 24 Latvian, Estonian, and Lithuanian merchant ships and that issues thus raised were under discussion with the Soviet Government.

Russia last summer absorbed the three Baltic Republics into the Soviet Union.

Mr. Richard Austen Butler, Foreign Undersecretary, told the House of Commons "the matter is under discussion between His Majesty's Ambassador and the Soviet Government."

Mr. Butler said the Soviet Union had been notified in advance of the requisitioning.

Asked if "this sort of requisitioning tends to improve our relations with Soviet Russia," he replied: "The matter is a complicated and technical one. I hope we shall be able to reach some agreement with the Soviet Government."

Trade discussions between Britain and the U. S. S. R., he added, "are still in progress."

Mr. Butler also reported that "progress" was being made in negotiations with British, Netherlands and United States companies concerning the sale of oil, most of it from the Netherlands East Indies, to Japan, but declined to elaborate.

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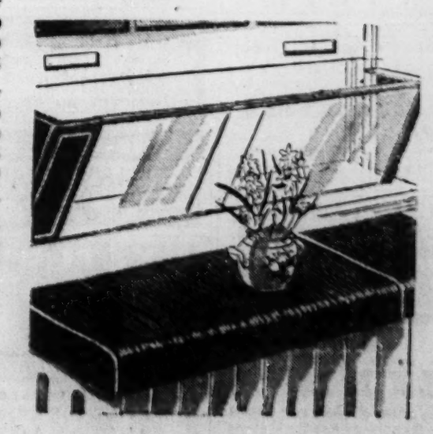

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New Massine Ballet Introduced—Films in Prospect for Boston

'Vienna–1814' First Time Here; 'Schéhérazade' Is Also on Bill

By Margaret Lloyd

Leonide Massine's new ballet, "Vienna—1814," was given its first Boston performance at the Opera House last night, by the visiting Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo. The musical score was orchestrated and arranged by the American composer, Robert Russell Bennett, from Carl Maria von Weber's piano pieces, his overture to the opera "Turandot," and his "Siciliana." The scenery and costumes by the American stage designer, Stewart Chaney, have the pastel aspect of a Christian Bérard design.

Massine's original title for this ballet was "Concert d'Europe," but it was changed for American audiences because of its musical connotations. The ballet is in effect a concert of dance, using Prince Metternich's Peace Ball in Vienna, "to celebrate the downfall of the first world dictator, Napoleon," as springboard for a series of divertissements. It brings out the various talents of the company, particularly the strength and form of its three superb male dancers, André Eglevsky, Frederic Franklin, and Igor Youskevitch, and others not to be overlooked. George Zoritch, Roland Guerard, Marc Platoff, have each their individual excellences. From the second line, Chris Volkoff danced the solo "Sicilienne" with utmost charm and grace.

* * *

For himself Massine has composed probably the most unsatisfactory role of his career, that of the Unknown Prince in a stylized Chinese dance that has little to commend it, unless it be its brevity, and the fact that he is partnered by Markova in a marvellous white costume as the Princess Turandot.

Nor can the ballet as a whole be rated among his greater works. It has intricacies of ensemble that echo faintly some of his finer pieces of dynamic design—notably the final scene, when news arrives that Bonaparte has escaped from Elba. It has his hallmark, an anima' study (in this case a Monkey, done by Robert Irwin) which, like Whistler's butterfly, is tantamount to a signature. But chiefly it sets forth the separate dance abilities of his company—Mia Slavenska and Igor Youskevitch in a pas de deux and variations, Danilova and Platoff in a Russian dance, a solo for Nathalie Krassovska, and those before mentioned. The opening Polonaise is stately, the Mazurka spirited. And that is all.

Efrem Kurtz conducted this ballet, which came last on the program, and "Poker Game," repeated as of the previous evening, which came first.

* * *

The central "Schéhérazade" was conducted by Franz Allers. This relic of past splendors was drastically cut, so that Eglevsky's interpretation of the Favorite Slave was shorn of the expected opportunities for bravura. The last sensational leap from the staircase was missing. The demise was sudden and unornamental. Jeannete Lauret was well cast as Zobeide, a role that suits this interesting dancer, and one that she will do much with when she becomes more seasoned in it.

Markova's quiet radiance and exquisite technique have so far not been set off to their full extent. It is a pity that her greatest part, "Giselle," is not to be done here. Her next best role, in "Swan Lake," will not be seen until Saturday night, according to the programs now announced.

© Paramount

Claudette Colbert and Cliff Nazarro

In "Arise My Love," film coming Thursday to the Metropolitan

Masters Shown at Doll and Richards

By Dorothy Adlow

Through Nov. 9 there will be on view at Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street, one of the finest small exhibitions of works by masters ever shown in a Boston gallery. We regret that these masterworks are on display for so short a time for they are the kind of pictures which should be seen again and again.

There are some Flemish primitives including a tenderly depicted "Madonna and Child" by Adrian Isenbrandt. The warm, rich, red palette commands the eye as much as the beautiful tracery of decorative lines characterizing the carefully disposed transparent veil. The cool colors of a Flemish landscape by Henri Met de Bles provide contrast. The Flemish painter apprehended the depths of space in part fanciful, part realistic fashion. The soft gradations of tone contrive most subtly a quality of ethereality. More earthly, more dense is the landscape of Ruisdael, executed when that master was apparently enthralled by Rembrandt's "Three Trees." Landscape in the Italian manner is exemplified in a Venetian Arsenal view by Francesco Guardi, a companion to our Guardia of similar subject recently acquired by the Museum of Fine Arts.

* * *

The portraiture there are some handsome likenesses. For example, the portrait by Joert Van Utrecht of the Holbein epoch. What gentle and subtle characterization, how charmingly all elements of design, color, and construction are brought into mutual enhancement. It stands up well beside the beautiful Lorenzo Lotto portrait, its neighbor, wrought in the southern manner with textural fullness and formal roundness achieved in a manner brilliantly cultivated by the Italians. This is not, however, a work of sheer virtuosity; it is a portrait endowed with the essence of feeling and thought. Again it is interesting to compare this penetrating characterization with Demoustier's portrayal done after the Clouet tradition, a courtly elegant likeness. A little head by Rembrandt was done in his youthful days, probably a preparatory study for an apostle.

A woman artist is also represented, Judith Leyster, pupil of Hals. "The Interior" with a sleeping figure is wrought more in the manner of the Dutch genre artists. "St. Cecilia" by Carlo Dolci is a famed piece, and a Corot landscape is typical of the French Barbizon's earlier efforts. Finally there is a still-life by the Spaniard, Luis Menendez, whose patient handiwork is familiar to us through our Museum collection.

* * *

Upstairs there are many works by modern artists which in themselves make a visit worth while. There are pictures by Picasso, Chirico, Derain, Rouault, Dufy, all interesting works characterizing the ingenuity, the vagaries, and innovations of the French School.

The two Dyers, father and daughter, are showing again in their annual offering at Doll and Richards. Mr. Dyer has for years been bringing back his picturesque and romantic portrayals of European landscapes, satisfying a local nostalgia for the Old World and its places of beauty. But like all other American painters, Mr. Dyer has had to turn to the charms and enchantments of his native countryside. And he has discovered localities in New England that compare with European spots of beauty and have their claim to distinction.

Executed in gouache are many interesting vistas and prospects. Especially interesting are the skies now clouded, now shedding rain. Mr. Dyer has a special aptitude in making them seem true to nature. He also shows some of his scenes of France, the Netherlands, and Switzerland, reminders of peaceful and tranquil days.

Nancy Dyer continues her repertoire of character sketches in water color of amusing people seen here and abroad. Her sense of humor is ever with her and her powers of observation sharper than ever.

New Programs at Metropolitan And Paramount and Fenway

This season on the screen has been characterized by extended runs of first-run films. More than ever that trend will be noticeable this week. At the Fine Arts, "The Baker's Wife" will be starting an eighth week today. At the State and Orpheum, Charlie Chaplin's "The Dictator" will begin a second week Thursday. And at the Keith Memorial "The Long Voyage Home," deriving from four of Eugene O'Neill's short plays, enters a second week tomorrow.

At the Metropolitan, two new pictures will be arriving Thursday. "Arise, My Love," which will head the bill, co-stars Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland, in a story about a woman newspaper correspondent and an aviator in Europe against the background of contemporary events. The supporting cast includes Walter Abel, Rick Purcell, Dennis O'Keefe, and Esther Dale. The film was directed by Mitchell Leisen.

"Dancing on a Dime," the companion film deals with a group of actors left stranded when a Federal Theater project is abandoned. Grace MacDonald, making her movie debut, Robert Paige, Virginia Dale, and William Frawley are in the cast. Five new tunes will be heard during the course of the film. Joseph Santley directed.

* * *

'East of the River'

At the Paramount and Fenway the double bill starting Thursday will be headed by "East of the River," strring John Garfield, Brenda Marshall, and Marjorie Rambeau. The story deals with a New York East Side mother who runs a restaurant, her son who becomes a gangster, the boy whom she adopts, how she manages to bring her wayward son into line, the marriage of the adopted boy, and the capture of gangsters on the trail of one of the boys. George Tobias, Jack LaRue, Moroni Olsen, and Russell Hicks are in the cast.

"Always a Bride," the second film on the bill, has a story about a girl who finds herself engaged to two men, one the choice of her father and the other her own. Rosemary Lane, George Reeves, John Eldredge, Virginia Brissac, and Francis Pierlot are in the cast.

* * *

'That Gang of Mine'

The East Side Kids will be on the screen at the Keith Boston beginning Thursday in a race track film called "That Gang of Mine." Bobby Jordan, Leo Gorcey, Joyce Bryan, and Donald Haines are in the cast. On the stage for five days will be the Three Original Hollywood Stooges and Ciro Rimac's Conga-Rhumba Band and Pan-American Revue.

* * *

'Meet the Wildcat'

Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay head the cast of "Meet the Wildcat," coming Friday to the Trans-Lux. The story is concerned with Americans on the trail of art thieves in Mexico City. Joseph Schildkraut, Allen Jenkins, Jerome Cowan, and Frank Puglia are in the supporting cast.

"Things to Come," the co-feature, is an H. G. Wells' film, with a cast that includes Ralph Richardson, Raymond Massey, and Sir Cedric Hardwicke, in a story about the world as it might look a century from now.

* * *

At the Telepix

Films showing election news will head the program of short features at the Telepix beginning Friday. Among the other items to be shown will be a Crime-Does-Not-Pay picture of fraudulent pension schemes, a Pete Smith novelty, travelogue in the French Alps, old-fashioned slapstick, camera studies of the modern dance, Disney's Donald Duck, football films, and a half-hour newsreel digest.

* * *

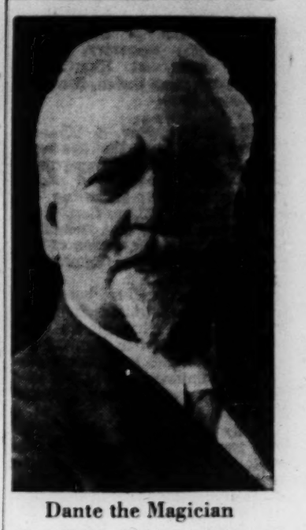
At the South Station

Two travelogues, one about Sun Valley in Idaho and the other about the West Indies, will be seen on the program of short subjects at the South Station starting Friday. Among the other items will be a Crime-Does-Not-Pay film, "Soak the Old"; Ted Husing sport subject: Stephen Foster musical; two color cartoons; and Three Stooges comedy; and latest newsreels.

* * *

At the Exeter

Continuing through this evening the films at the Exeter will be "Foreign Correspondent" with Joel McCrea and Laraine Day, and "Cavalcade of Academy Awards." Starting Thursday the pictures will be Eisa Maxwell's "Public Deb No. 1," with Brenda Joyce and George Murphy, and "Rangers of Fortune," with Fred MacMurray and Patricia Morison.



Dante the Magician

He will present his mystery revue, "Sim Sala Bim," at the Shubert Theater Monday evening.

Music Notes

The Boston Society of Early Music, Putnam Aldrich and Alfred Zighera, artistic directors, will carry on this winter for its third season. Concerts will be given at the Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street, in December, February, and April. Each program will contain solo pieces and works for various combinations of instruments and voice. Subscriptions are being received by Nathaniel Saltonstall, 114 State Street.

* * *

Children's Concerts

In addition to the Students' Concert series at Symphony Hall, Wheeler Beckett will resume this year his series of Children's Concerts in Sanders Theater, Cambridge. Six Wednesday afternoon concerts will be given, on Dec. 4, Jan. 22, Feb. 19, March 5, and 26, and April 9. Season tickets may be obtained at Symphony Hall.

* * *

Arthur LeBlanc

Arthur LeBlanc will give the following program in Jordan Hall, Sunday afternoon, Nov. 10:

Sonata	Tartini
Sonata	César Franck
Aria	Bach
Sicilienne et Rigaudon	Francoeur-Kreisler
Rondo	Mozart
La Fontaine d'Arethuse	Szymanowski
La Chasse	Cartier-Kreisler
La Fille aux Chevaux de Lin	Debussy
Punchinello and the Butterfly	Sadero
Danse Espagnole	De Falla-Kreisler

assisted by Sanford Schlussel, pianist

Michele Morgan, the French cinema star, is en route to Hollywood to make two pictures in the next 12 months for RKO Radio. Mlle. Morgan arrived recently for her first visit to the United States.

News of the Stage

T. S. Eliot's modern tragedy in verse, "The Family Reunion," will be presented by the Harvard Dramatic Club at Sanders Theater on Friday and Saturday evenings as the first of two workshop productions.

* * *

The Theater of the Fifteen, which had planned to close at the Peabody Playhouse last Saturday, has now decided to continue. This evening the company will give the first performance of "Give My Regards to Broadway" by Charles H. Faber. The play was produced by the Theater of the Fifteen last winter in Miami.

* * *

On Thursday and Friday of this week performances of Eugene O'Neill's "Diff'rent" will be given at the New England Repertory Playhouse in Joy Street. On Saturday the company will present Jean-Jacques Bernard's "Martine."

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," by Clarence Day, featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturdays, 2:30.

Copley—
"Here Today," by George Oppenheimer, starring Ruth Gordon. 8:30. Matinee tomorrow 2:30.

Peabody Playhouse—
"Give My Regards to Broadway," by Charles H. Faber.—Presented by the Theater of the Fifteen. 8:30. (357 Charles Street.)

Plymouth—
"Elmer the Great," by Ring Lardner, starring Joe E. Brown. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Ladies in Retirement," starring Flora Robson. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Musical Play

Shubert—
"Night of Love," with Helen Gleason, John Lodge, Marjorie Gainsworth, Marguerite Namara and others. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Ballet

Boston Opera House—
"Serenade," "La Boutique Fantasque," "Vienna 1814," presented by the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo. 8:30. Matinee Saturday, 2:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert in honor of Ignace Jan Paderewski by The Conservatory Orchestra, and the Polonaise Choral Society of Boston. Jesus Maria Sanroma, soloist. Stanley Clement and Wallace Goodrich, conductors. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Cavalcade of Academy Awards." 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. "Foreign Correspondent," with Joel McCrea and Laraine Day. 3, 6, 9

Fenway—
"Knute Rockne—All American," Pat O'Brien. 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. "Calling All Husbands," with George Tobias. 2:50, 5:45, 8:45.

Fine Arts—
Raimu in "The Baker's Wife." 1, 3, 5:05, 7:15, 9:25. "Film Concert by Paderewski." 2:40, 4:45, 7, 9.

Keith Memorial—
"A Little Bit of Heaven," with Gloria Jean and Hugh Herbert. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8:10. "Long Voyage Home," with Ian Hunter and Thomas Mitchell. 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:15, 9:45.

Kenmore—
"Divorce of Lady X," Laurence Olivier and Merle Oberon. 1, 4, 6:45, 9:45.

"Girls' Dormitory," Herbert Marshall. 2:40, 5:40, 8:20.

Metropolitan—
"No Time for Comedy," with James Stewart and Rosalind Russell. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:35, 9:30. "Father Is a Prince," Grant Mitchell and Nana Bryant. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:25. "London Can Take It." 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:15.

Modern—
"Down Argentine Way," with Don Ameche. 11:20 a. m., 2:55, 6:35, 10:15. "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. 9:15 a. m., 12:50, 4:30, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"The Great Dictator," starring Charlie Chaplin. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:15, 9:50.

Paramount—
"Knute Rockne—All American," Pat O'Brien. 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:30, 9:35. "Calling All Husbands," George Tobias, 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

R. K. O. Boston—
"The Gay Caballero," with Cesar Romero. 11 a. m., 1:55, 4:55, 7:50, 10:15. Stage show: 12:15, 3:10, 6:10, 9:05.

Scollay—
"Down Argentine Way," with Don Ameche. 11:25 a. m., 3:05, 6:35, 10:15. "Foreign Correspondent," with Joel McCrea. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:05.

South Station Theater—
"London Can Take It," Bing Crosby "Musical," "Midseason Football Review," latest newsreel and other shorts.

State—
"The Great Dictator," starring Charlie Chaplin. 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:30, 7:10, 9:50.

Telepix—
"London Life in Wartime," "Red Army Song and Dances," "Rockne's Football Technique," "The Conservatory Orchestra, and the Polonaise Choral Society of Boston. Jesus Maria Sanroma, soloist. Stanley Clement and Wallace Goodrich, conductors. 8:15.

Trans-Lux—
"Things to Come," 9:20 a. m., 12:10, 3, 5:45, 8:40. "Meet the Wildcat," featuring Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:25, 10:20.

Tremont—
"My Favorite Wife," Irene Dunne. 9 a. m., 12:35, 4:10, 8. "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson. 10:30 a. m., 2:05, 5:50, 9:40.

Uptown—
"Foreign Correspondent," with Joel McCrea, Laraine Day and George Sanders. 2:40, 6:15, 9:45. "Yesterday's Heroes," Jean Rogers and Robert Sterling. 1:05, 4:45, 8:20.

ALLSTON — Allston: "Ride, Tenderfoot, Ride," Gene Autry. "Witness Vanishes," 2 and 8.
Capitol: "The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. "Sporting Blood," Robert Young and Maureen O'Sullivan. 2 and 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. "Sporting Blood," Robert Young and Maureen O'Sullivan. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Those Were the Days," William Holden and Judith Barrett. "Women in War." 2 and 8.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "The Great McGinty," Brian Donlevy. "Cross-Country Romance," Gene Raymond and W. Barrie. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Hired Wife," Rosalind Russell. "Sporting Blood," Robert Young and Lewis Stone. 1:50, 8.
BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea and Laraine Day. 2:50, 6:05, 9:25. "Blondie Has Servant Trouble." 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.
Brookline Village: "The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. 2:25, 5:50, 9:20. "Yesterday's Heroes," Jean Rogers. 4:17, 7:57.
Cleveland Circle: "Rangers of Fortune," Fred MacMurray and Patricia Morison. "I Want a Divorce," Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 2 and 8.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "I Want a Divorce," Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. "Yesterday's Heroes." 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. "Mystery Sea Raiders." 2 and 7:45.
University: "Boom Town," Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert, Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. 2:35, 5:50, 9:15. "Money and the Woman." 1:30, 4:40, 8:05.
CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. "The Cavalcade Academy Awards." 2 and 7:45.
DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. 3:15, 9:15. "Men Against the Sky." Richard Dix. 1:45, 7:45.
Dorchester: "Doomed to Die," Brian Aherne. "Lady in Question." 2, 7:11.
Franklin Park: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. 3:10, 9:25. "Men Against the Sky," Richard Dix. 1:55, 8:16.
Strand: "Rangers of Fortune." 3:34, 9:49. "I Want a Divorce." 1:54, 8:09.
EGLESTON SQUARE—Eriston: "I Love You Again," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Ride, Tenderfoot, Ride." 1:45 and 7:45.
EVERETT — Capitol: "Pride and Prejudice." Greer Garson and L. Olivier. "River's End." 2 and 7:45.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "I Love You Again." William Powell and Myrna Loy. "The Mummy's Hand." Dick Foran. 1:35, 7:35.
Hyde Park: "Four Sons." Don Ameche. "French Without Tears." Ray Milland. 1:45 and 7:45.
HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "My Love Came Back." Olivia de Havilland. "Girl from Avenue A." Jane Withers. 1:50 and 8.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. "Chan at the Wax Museum." 1:45 and 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "I Love You Again." William Powell and Myrna Loy. 2:30, 8:15. "Military Academy," Tommy Kelly. 4:10, 9:55.
MALDEN—Granada: "The Lady in Question." Brian Aherne and Rita Hayworth. 1:30, 4:45, 8. "Lucky Partners," Ronald Colman and Ginger Rogers. 2:55, 6:10, 9:25.
Mystic: "Private Affairs." Nancy Kelly and Roland Young. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. "The Boys from Syracuse," Allan Jones and Rosemary Lane. 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.
Maplewood: "Dr. Christian Meets a Woman." 2:05, 7, 9:55. "Girl from God's Country." 3:25, 8:28.
Orpheum: "He Stayed for Breakfast." Melvyn Douglas and Loretta Young. "Captain Is a Lady." 1:45 and 7.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "I Want a Divorce." Joan Blondell. 3:55, 8. "Rangers of Fortune." 2:30, 9:51.
MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Ramparts We Watch." "He Stayed for Breakfast." Melvyn Douglas and Loretta Young. 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Captain Caution." "Ladies Must Live." Wayne Morris. 2 and 6:45.
MELROSE—Melrose: "My Favorite Wife." Irene Dunne. "Blondie Has Servant Trouble." 2 and 7:45.
NATICK—Colonial: "Wyoming." Wallace Beery and Leo Carrillo. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home." Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Sea Hawk." Errol Flynn. "Sporting Blood." R. Young. 2 and 8.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Boom Town." Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert, Hedy Lamarr, "Comin' Round the Mountain." 2 and 8.
NORWOOD—Norwood: "Wyoming." Wallace Beery and Leo Carrillo. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home." Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore.
QUINCY—Quincy: "I Want a Divorce." Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. "The Quarterback." Wayne Morris and Edgar Kennedy.
Strand: "Spring Parade," and "River's End."
REVERE — Boulevard: "Boom Town." Spencer Tracy, Clark Gable, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. 2:08, 8:08. "Slightly Tempted," Hugh Herbert. 4:16, 10:16.
Revere: "Boom Town." Spencer Tracy, Clark Gable, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. 3:16, 9:16. "Slightly Tempted." Hugh Herbert. 2:08, 8:08.
SOMERVILLE—Central: "Cross Country Romance." Gene Raymond. "The Captain Is a Lady." 2 and 7:45.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Sea Hawk." Errol Flynn. "Ladies Must Live." Wayne Morris and Rosemary Lane. 2 and 8:30.
Davis Square: "House Across the Bay." "Alias the Deacon." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Susan and God." Joan Crawford. "I Can't Give You Anything but Love, Baby." 2 and 7:45.
SOUTH BOSTON — Strand. "Brigham Young—Frontiersman." Tyrone Power "Pop Always Pays." Leon Errol. 2 and 7:30.
Broadway: "Man I Married." Joan Bennett and Francis Lederer. "We Who Are Young." 2 and 7:30.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camee: "He Stayed for Breakfast." Melvyn Douglas and Loretta Young. "Flowing Gold." John Garfield and Pat O'Brien. 1:45. Evening continuous from 6:30.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Dr. Christian Meets a Woman." 3:40, 9:35. "Phantom Raiders." 2:10, 7:55.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "Dr. Kildare Goes Home." Lew Ayres. "I Want a Divorce," 2 and 8.
WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "I Love You Again." William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Lucky Cisco Kid." 2 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Those Were the Days." "Women in War." 2 and 7:45.
WAVERLEY—Strand: "Hired Wife," Rosalind Russell. "Argentine Nights," Ritz Bros. 2 and 7:45.
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers and Ronald Colman. "Flowing Gold," Pat O'Brien and John Garfield. 2:30 and 7:45, except Sundays.
WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. "Public Deb. No. 1." 2 and 8.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson and L. Olivier. 3:20, 7:30. "Alias the Deacon." Bob Burns. 2:10, 6:40, 10:07.

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Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Employment Outlook Bright, Says Maude Lennox, Personnel Consultant

This Woman, Whose Work Is Finding Jobs for Others, Offers Hope to Unemployed

By Lawrence Stessin
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Because this country has embarked on a gigantic plan to build an impregnable military wall of men and machines, Miss Maude Lennox, a prominent personnel consultant in New York's Radio City, is busy as a bee these days. For her the major task at hand is to find the right employees for many large business organizations, now expanding to meet the Government's demand for a speedily executed defense program. And due to having her ear so close to the ground in the personnel field, she is in a key position to tell all American youths in search of jobs just what the future holds.

"By the winter," predicts this personable young woman, whose own career provides a splendid example of how to find one's niche in the business world, "this country will see a renaissance, in employment, unequaled since pre-depression days. And businessmen interviewing applicants are finding that the young men and women of this nation are more thoroughly equipped to fill positions than ever before."

Her assurance that there is no dearth of good material among youthful job hunters stems from the fact that during the lean years schools and colleges have concentrated on providing students with adequate training—so that when they graduated they could fit into jobs with a minimum of preliminary apprenticeship. Using her own records in support of this premise, Miss Lennox finds that more than 90 per cent of the hopeful job seekers she sent to be interviewed for positions opening in October have been accepted. And many employers, she points out, are finding themselves in the dilemma of not knowing which individuals to choose—so excellent are the crops available.

But here is something that her records do not show—that many employers when faced with the problem of making the final choice have depended on Miss Lennox; for her ability to judge jobs and people is the very quality which has helped her rise from holding a routine job to becoming one of the city's leading personnel experts—whose clientele reads like a veritable "Who's Who" of American business.

Her Advice to Applicants

Miss Lennox is not a member of the Pollyanna School of Vocational Counsellors, who believe that there is a place in business for everyone and that sooner or later the proverbial "breaks" will come. She is realist enough to know that "the job of finding a job, is a job in itself," which calls for concentrated effort in a chosen direction.

"Assuming that the applicant is well qualified, the first axiom in job hunting is 'know thyself.' Be able, in an interview with an employer, to tell briefly but pointedly exactly what you can contribute to his business—how your education and experience can be an asset to his organization. Also, if you have any ideas which you think may prove helpful in improving the organization, do not be too timid to mention them. Even if your ideas are unacceptable, the prospective employer will realize that he is talking to a person, who, if hired, will be more than just a routine worker. Originality never lost a job."

A page out of Miss Lennox's own career bears out this statement. A little over two years ago she herself turned an itinerant idea into a novel personnel project. Appropriately enough, it all began during the launching of the New York World's Fair.

How She Got Started

A newcomer to New York City, Miss Lennox took a job in the special events department of the budding exposition. Although her field was personnel work, she accepted this position as a sort of stop-gap until she could become more acclimated to the ways of the metropolis. Her opportunity was not long in coming.

Being an observant sort, she noticed that most of the managers of the various exhibits—then in the throes of getting their exhibits ready—were having the greatest difficulty in finding young men and women for the jobs soon to be available. And no wonder—for most of the jobs called for special skills and natural attributes uncommon among the general run of the population. For example, one company needed attractive girls who could act, sing, and wear clothes well, to take part in a combination play and fashion show. Another exhibitor was on the lookout for guides who would measure six feet three inches tall, have college degrees, and speak with perfect diction. And then there was the man who was searching in vain for beautiful blondes, five feet seven inches tall, who could serve iced orange juice with poise and southern charm.

It takes all kinds of people to make a world, goes the old adage—and the same apparently is true of World's Fairs.

The idea came to Miss Lennox—why not start a personnel service for exhibitors at the Fair, and help them find the people they were looking for? The following night was a sleepless one as she mulled the plan over in her mind. The next morning she approached a few of the managers, presented her plan of staffing their exhibits with the right people, and asked them what they thought of it. They were all for it.

Her Own Business

With characteristic decisiveness she resigned from the special events department. The following day she was already running her personnel service. In the period between the establishment of the service and the opening of the Fair she combed the qualifications of some 5,000 men and women. Of this number she picked 3,500 as likely prospects. And of the 3,500 whom she sent to the exhibitors for a final interview, 3,000 received the jobs they applied for.

And when the Fair opened in 1939 there were available plenty of guides, six feet three, with dulcet voices and college degrees, any number of attractive young women who could sing, dance, and wear the new styles; and many personable blondes who could serve iced fruit drinks with perfect poise and southern accents. There was even a Prince who was willing to take a job as a guide until the royalty business improved. Miss Lennox had made good.

She did the same thing for the 1940 Fair. Her success at the exposition led to greener pastures. A few months ago she opened a personnel service in Radio City to serve Rockefeller Center tenants. And now, with defense plans taking shape, scores of business houses have asked Miss Lennox to survey their personnel set-ups and recommend additions.

A graduate of The Principia, Miss Lennox was born in Denmark and brought over to this country as a child. Most of her school days were spent in St. Louis. Her first job was in Philadelphia with the Regional Planning Board—where she developed a "one man" personnel department into a unit employing three hundred persons.

Today, back at her first love, which is personnel work, Miss Lennox finds that more and more employers are desirous of hiring college graduates — because they find the degree people more adaptable. On the other hand Miss Lennox deplores the tendency among parents to steer their children away from learning trade and industrial techniques.

"We in this country make a fetish of white collar work. So many of our young men have been trained for office and professional jobs, that both the United States Government, and industry, too, are finding it difficult to obtain good mechanical workers. Yet the pay offered for mechanical work is far above that of routine office positions. If Junior has a strong hankering to be a mechanic, my advice to parents is not to discourage the tendency. The chances are that he'll be happier, and more competent, in a mechanical job than behind a desk."

Advice to Job Applicants

"But—getting a job in any field," she went on, "is primarily a matter of making first impressions count. Many capable people have lost out because they have failed to put their best foot forward at the initial interview. I would like to offer some suggestions in the hope of correcting a few of the common errors made by applicants.

"In the first place, when arriving for an interview be prompt — a little ahead of time rather than a little late. If your prospective employer is busy, simply greet him with a "good morning" or "good afternoon" as the case may be; and wait quietly until he can give you his attention. On the part of many an employer appearing to be busy is a deliberate device. It gives him an opportunity to size up the applicant.

"When he begins to talk," continued Miss Lennox, "answer freely. I know that it is hard to appear calm at such a time. But it's a pose one must develop. Please do not mistake calmness for nonchalance, however. Show the employer that you need a job and that you have the qualifications to make good. And above all don't mention salary until he has brought it up. If you feel that he is not offering enough, don't be ashamed to ask for more—not bluntly, mind you, but by implication. Imply that you are qualified to earn a larger salary than he is prepared to offer. If he is adamant and you want the job, then accept the salary offered. But do it with the comment that you hope to show him that you are worth an increase soon.

Holding a Job

"Once a job is obtained, there is that perennial problem of holding it in face of keen competition. The necessity of doing the job well is, of course, axiomatic; but one should also try to furnish some unusual service in connection with one's work. For example—I know a stenographer, out of town, who has made herself indispensable to her employer by using a bit of ingenuity. Soon after she was hired, she began, entirely on her own, to send to the local papers little news items about her employer. Whenever he made a speech before the Rotary, or his wife had a special social affair, she would write it up and thus obtain considerable dignified publicity for her employer and his family. This little service was something no other employee had ever offered him. The girl's job was thus assured."

Real budgeting commences after these three basic needs have been taken care of. Miscellaneous expenses, including carfare, laundry and cleaning bills, electricity and telephone calls, gifts, organization dues, and savings, are the variables which depend upon the individual and her particular setting.

Setting Up a Budget

An excellent and simple way to manage your accounts is this: write down what you intend to spend for rent (and incidental housing expenses) based on the best buy you can find for suitable quarters in your locality; add to this your minimum adequate allowances for food and clothing (including clothing care); add the absolutely necessary amount to be spent for day-to-day miscellany; finally tuck in that "rainy-day-check," for the little savings bank book nestling snugly in your desk drawer, or perhaps for an insurance policy. Ten per cent of your pay check is considered a sensible outlay for this last important item.

And here's where the fun begins. Let's see how it works on an imaginary budget, to be made from a $25 a week income:

$6.50	Housing (room rent or share of family house rent—including laundering of bed and bath linens)
7.00	Food (a dinner date out means entertaining your own guest on another occasion)
4.00	Clothing (a winter coat one year, a spring coat the next, takes care of the biggest items)
2.50	Miscellaneous (movies, carfare, beauty shop one week, a gift the next)
2.50	Savings or insurance
$22.50	

And there's $2.50 left over. But don't think it's really left over. Have you forgotten your vacation, your Christmas fund, that skating class, a magazine subscription, and that series of concerts, just to mention a few of the things you may long for? But they are not to be forgotten, for there's no budget worth its column which does not include a few luxuries and a good deal of necessary recreation.

Must Be Handled Intelligently

After you have made your list of necessary expenses (and this list may need revision several times before you get it where you want it—and don't think it will stay put once you get it there!) it's time to play with the balance. But first it must be realized that even the set expenses must be handled intelligently in order for them to work for you efficiently. In other words, if you are paid by the week and pay your rent by the month, you must either dedicate one pay day a month to rent alone, and have enough put by to carry your other expenses that week, or you must set aside part of your rent out of each pay check. The same method applies to clothing. You must save for that $50 coat, for instance, perhaps by setting aside one pay check in June and another in July so that you may take advantage of the August sales, or by putting away $2 a week for 6 months. That's up to you.

One of the most successful budgeteers has a system which works perfectly for her, allowing her pleasure and variety in living. She has stuck to this system from the time she made $20 a week until the present, when she is making $40. Although her rent, clothing, saving items have increased to some extent as her earnings increased, she still gets the most for her money by figuring fixed expenses on the minimum bases of comfort, and then allowing herself a change of recreations and luxuries from year to year.

Fun and Variety

The first year she got a $2 raise she was clothes-hungry, so she bought an extra evening outfit, including a velvet wrap. The next year she went back to her original clothing allowance and put her "spending money" on matinée seats for the opera. Another year she suppressed her musical interest in favor of a specially generous Christmas gift for her family.

Budgeting need be no cut-and-dried affair, no set of cold, stubborn figures. Once the knack of budgeting them is learned, they stop pushing you around. You can't budget without an income, but you can't enjoy an income without a budget.

Above is a recent camera study of Maude Lennox, successful Personnel Consultant. "By the winter," she declares, "this country will see a renaissance, in employment, unequaled since pre-depression days."

Try Oyster Stew For Supper

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The "R" months—designated as the months in which oysters are prime—are here again. Therefore an old recipe for an oyster soup which is easy to prepare may be timely.

Drain the oysters thoroughly, and see that they are free from all particles of shell. For draining—use a colander or sieve, taking care that the oysters are not torn.

Put a generous amount of butter, about two level tablespoonfuls for one pint of oysters, into a skillet and heat to the bubbling state, being careful that it does not scorch. Add the oysters, salt, and pepper; and allow them to marinate.

Meantime have the desired amount of full milk—2 to 3 cups—heating gently but not boiling. If desired, half milk and half cream may be used instead of the full milk, in which case a smaller amount of butter is sufficient.

When the edges of the marinating oysters begin to curl, turn them into the hot milk, using a rubber spatula to remove all butter from the skillet. After combining the oysters with the milk, season to taste. A slight sprinkling of parsley (chopped very fine) may be added if desired, making a pleasant color contrast with the oyster grey of the soup itself. Some may prefer a dash of paprika; both could be used. In any case it is desirable to use very small quantities of these, since it is the luscious flavor of the oysters that one wants to bring out.

This delicious and nutritious soup—served with wafers, tossed lettuce salad and a rather rich dessert—makes a supper that will not be soon forgotten.

To make the tossed lettuce salad referred to above, use a large bowl, preferably of wood. Into this put finely diced onion, as much or as little as desired, and head lettuce carefully washed and torn, not cut. Add salt, pepper freshly ground in a pepper mill, and sugar. Use a good French dressing—or olive oil and vinegar if preferred. The vegetables may be prepared in advance. But the seasoning and dressing should not be added until just ready to serve. When all ingredients are together in the bowl, toss lightly with wooden fork and spoon and serve at once.

B. A. G. C.

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LINCOLN, NEB.

Boston College Eleven Heavily Favored Over Boston University This Week End

Terriers to Face Eagles In Annual Game Saturday

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston University faces its climactic game with Boston College at Fenway Park this Saturday, but as has been the case in every meeting between the two teams in the past 20 years, the Terriers are granted little chance of bringing home a victory.

But before going too far with that theory, perhaps it should be pointed out that although the B. U. record against B. C. in the Terriers' game of games is a little on the bleak side, they pretty nearly always have turned in a good game. In fact, as Coach Frank Leahy of the Eagles declared the other day, "I have found out from experience that Boston University plays about 50 per cent better and about 50 per cent harder against Boston College than it does against anybody else."

Any team with a reputation like that must be conceded a chance, however slight and however much even its own coaches deplore the possibilities. Head Coach Pat Hanley and his assistants, Walt Holmer and Al Kawal, all are of the opinion that Boston College will win easily Saturday, but there was a time not so long ago when they all had a different opinion, and were figuratively rubbing their hands in glee at the prospects of meeting Boston College this fall.

Veteran Team

That time was just before the season opened, when Boston University had practically a veteran team, with a wealth of backfield material and a stouthearted line that needed few replacements. Little by little that opinion was changed as injury after injury hit the squad and as first one regular and then another became unable to take his place in the line-up.

Hanley was like a man who had built a castle in the sand, was about to call his friends to see what he had made, when the tide came in. A bit of patching here and there kept the castle together, but there is real sadness in his voice as he exclaims, "The best team in prospect that I ever had in my career at Boston University has come tumbling down around my head."

Not Final

But Coach Hanley and his aides do not stay downcast for long. They may have accepted what they feel is the inevitable, but they are not depending upon that as final.

Though his rivals may moan in public, Coach Frank Leahy is taking no chance that either overconfidence on the part of his team, nor game-time brilliance on the part of his opponents, shall cost him the chance to make a great record at Boston College and deprive the Eagles of another Bowl bid.

Both in Newton and in Weston the camps are working at top speed. Coach Leahy declared at the football writers' luncheon the other day that "my boys are coming along fine and are getting a little better each Saturday. I know they will be ready for Boston University, but I still intend to work them hard this week."

Perfecting Defense

As for Hanley, his work the next few days will be spent chiefly in attempting to perfect a defense that will keep down the score. The Terriers have the scoring-plays and will know what do to if they get in a place where they can use them, and to make it possible that they can use such plays, they must work on their defense.

With so many veterans on the sidelines due to injury, Coach Hanley is forced to present a revamped line-up week after week. Originally it was thought that Ken Skoropowski, who was hurt in the Upsala game and who has been out since, would be able to return for the B. C. fray, but Ken's return is given an outside chance at best. With him in the line—Hanley has called him the best guard in New England—the Terrier defense would be bolstered on end.

McDonald at End

Capt. Jim MacDonald will probably return to a starting position after being forced to curtail his activities due to an injury, and will pair with George Murphy. Ray Valas and George Radulski will again be called upon for iron-man roles at tackle, while Charlie Cremens will be asked to do likewise at guard. The other starting guard post has been won for the time being by little Olindo Borghesani, who weighs under 160 pounds. Sid Michaels and Sophomore Dave Gold will probably divide the center assignments.

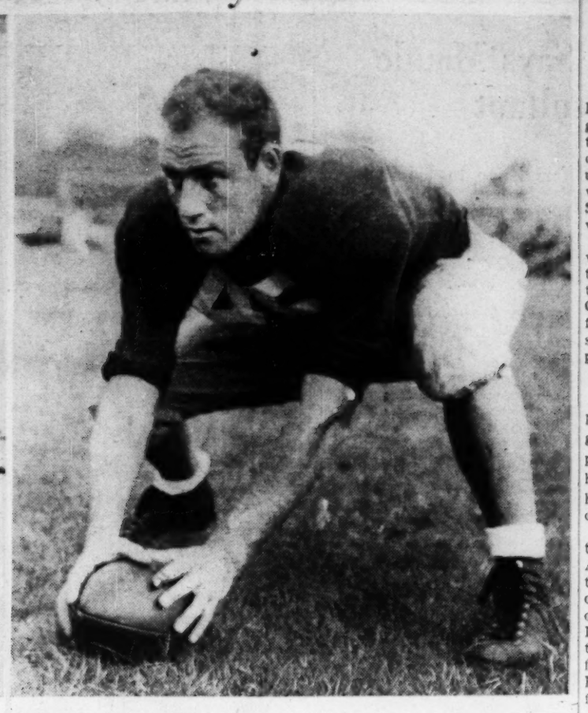
The backfield will probably be the same as started the Western Reserve game—George Pantano, Frank Provinzano, Jim Cassidy, and Walter Williams. John Connearney, Aiden Burnell, Charlie, Thomas, and Chick Morris will be held in reserve. There is also a chance that Ralph Salvati, injured last Saturday, will also see service.

B. C. First Team

In view of Coach Leahy's remarks, the Boston College first-stringers will in all likelihood take the field for the opening kickoff, and how long they will remain in the ball game will depend upon the resistance offered by Boston University. This means that Gene Goodreault and Henry Woronicz will be at end, Joe Manzo and John Yauchoes at tackle, George Kerr and Joe Zabilski at guard, Chet Gladchuk at center, and Henry Toczulowski, Charlie O'Rourke, Frank Maznicki, and Mike Holovak in the backfield.

It may seem that Boston University is not being given much of a chance against the reputation-hungry Eagles, either by those closely connected with the team or by the public. But as Coach Leahy remarked, "See what Army did to a highly regarded Notre Dame team last Saturday—that could happen to us," and such a thing could be.

On the Firing Line at Fenway Park



By a Staff Photographer

These three players probably will face each other across the scrimmage line this coming Saturday as Boston University and Boston College tangle at Fenway Park. Sid Michaels, right, is the Terriers' regular center, while Steve Levanitis and Al Morro, at the left, are the second string Eagle tackles. The two B. C. linemen probably will see plenty of action due to Coach Frank Leahy's custom this year of using his regulars less than half a game.

Brown Prepares to Renew Grid Relations With Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 6—Brown, which has won two major games on successive Saturdays although not conceded more than an outside chance for a major triumph in pre-season predictions, will journey to West Point this Saturday to renew grid relations with Army after a 43-year lapse.

Brown now has a record of five wins and one loss, and for the past three weeks has scored consecutive victories over Tufts, Holy Cross and Yale. The sole loss thus far was inflicted by Colgate, but since that defeat, Brown has displayed consistent improvement.

Total Offense

In total offense, Brown has compiled almost 2,300 yards in six games for an average of 375 yards per game, the great bulk of which has been made rushing. The team has outgained every opponent except Colgate.

The ground defense has been extremely effective in recent games. Against both Holy Cross and Yale the line rose to superb heights in crises. The Crusaders scored their only tally on a long pass, and the Elis were unable to punch over a touchdown on five tries from the five-yard line, an offside giving the Bulldogs an extra attempt after four shots had failed.

Taylor Outstanding

One of the central figures in the triumphs over both Holy Cross and Yale has been 225-pound Amos Taylor, 60-minute playing tackle. This New Bedford, Mass., lineman attracted some attention towards the close of the 1939 campaign, and this season he has exhibited even greater ability. Strong, fast, and capable of operating at top efficiency for four periods, Taylor is at his best when the going is roughest. In the goal line stand against Yale, he twice stopped Yale backs at the scrimmage line, and on an attempted end sweep, proved sufficiently fast to crash through and tackle the runner behind the line of scrimmage.

But Taylor has not completely spelled the efficiency demonstrated by the Brown line during its past three games. His running mate at the right side of the line, Arnold Solloway, has proved an extremely capable tackle, and center Bill Crooker was acclaimed the outstanding defensive player on the field in the Yale game.

Linemen Improve

The ends and guards, supposedly the inexperienced and weak operatives of the line, have been performing beyond expectations. Wingmen John Marsolini and Bob Priestley made the Brown flanks virtually impregnable to attempted Holy Cross end sweeps and played another good game against the Elis. Likewise, Guards Arnold Eggert, John Occhiello, Tony Rotelli, and Lloyd Sheehan have progressed so fast that previous worries about filling these positions have disappeared.

The backs, led by Dick High, Ernie Savignano, John O'Leary, Hal Detwiler, and Co-Captains "Bones" Stepczyk and Lou Duesing, have yet to be checked in an overland offense which rates with the most powerful Brown has had in several seasons. Other heavy contributors to the ground attack have included Bill Sheehan, Pete Laudati, and Tom Lohr.

Weaknesses

Primary weaknesses are still kicking and pass defense, although both of these departments have been bolstered. Savignano and Stepczyk have developed into fair booters and show promise of further improvement before the season closes. Pass defense was doubly stressed last week in anticipation of a heavy Yale aerial barrage. The wet weather forestalled any concentrated Eli air raid, but the interception of the Yale pass by High which resulted in Brown's winning touchdown seems to indicate that the protection of the air lanes has been strengthened.

This week Brown is drilling hard for the Army clash, and with the squad in top physical condition, expects to give the Cadets stiff resistance, despite the display of tremendous power exhibited by the Army backs against Notre Dame. Hank Mazur is the most highly regarded Cadet back and much of the preparation will be directed towards attempts to stop the versatile Army ace.

Panthers Ready For Coast Guard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Nov. 6—Upset last week end during a driving rainstorm by Hartwick, the Middlebury College football squad worked out this afternoon in a scrimmage against the undefeated Panther yearlings in preparation for their annual game with Coast Guard Academy here next Saturday after at Porter Field.

The Tars, as a result of their 27-to-7 victory over Wesleyan last Saturday, will enter the Middlebury game favored to defeat the Panthers for the first time in several years. Coach Ben Beck will probably have his Panthers unleash the passing attack against Coast Guard which they planned to use against Hartwick but could not due to the weather conditions.

Around The Hub

Sox Place Three Men

The Red Sox had three players mentioned in the American League's most valuable player poll. Jimmy Foxx, with his 110 votes, finished sixth, but Ted Williams with his 16 and Lou Finney with only one vote, were well in the rear. If the Sox could have wan the pennant Foxxie probably would have paced the field. Williams lost much of his popularity throughout the league by his frequent "pop-offs."

* * *

Briefs . . . The Bruins faeed another hard National Hockey League campaign with the same 15 players who closed the 1939-40 season . . . Likewise the New York Rangers . . . The B's and R's figure to be one and two (pick your own order) in the 1940-41 Stanley Cup struggle . . . It is unlikely that the Cleveland Indians will sign Roger Peckinpaugh as their next manager . . . He had the job once, but flunked out . . . Northeastern's varsity and freshman harriers made a clean sweep over Tufts yesterday . . . The varsity score was 15 to 45; the freshman, 25 to 31 . . . Parker took the varsity grind in 21m. 39s., for the Huskies.

* * *

A reminder of the indoor track campaign — Leslie MacMitchell paces N. Y. U. to a cross-country triumph over Manhattan . . . Slender Leslie was a familiar figure on the Garden boards last winter and will be again soon . . . Elmer Ward, the golfer, is still interested in the purchase of the Bees . . . Joe McCarthy will get $35,000 again in 1941 for managing the Yankees . . . Even at this early hour, critics are calling the Yanks the next A. L. champs . . . What, again! . . . Mass. State harriers took Amherst yesterday, 18 to 38 . . . The money golfers begin their annual winter tour at the Miami $10,000 open Dec. 12 to 15.

* * *

Chubby Dean, who pitches for Connie Mack, was married recently to Miss Jean C. Edinger, airline hostess from Riverside, N. J. . . . The Springfield Chamber of Commerce is throwing a dinner for Eddie Shore a week from tomorrow night . . . Eddie, you know, is playing manager of the Springfield Indians, American League . . . Bob McLaughry, son of the Brown grid mentor, comes up to the Dartmouth varsity next fall, and they say he can carry the mail . . . Herb Brenner, former Lynn English and Salem Teachers star, will coach baseball and assist in basketball at Howe High in Billerica.

Terriers Plan Pep Rally For Game Saturday

A pre-game football rally for the Boston University-Boston College game at Fenway Park Saturday will be held by B. U. students and alumni at the Charles Hayden Memorial Auditorium this Friday evening. Football coaches and players of both institions will head a list of speakers.

Following the speechmaking, a victory motorcade will proceed down Commonwealth Avenue, with all automobiles decorated with red fire torches. The affair is being sponsored jointly by the B. U. News, student publication; the Student Council; the Scarlet Key, honorary scholastic society, and the Everett W. Lord Club.

The program has been arranged by Norman Abbott, and Head Coach Pat Hanley will be master of ceremonies. Speakers will include Head Coach Frank Leahy of Boston College; Dr. John M. Harmon, Director of B. U. Athletics; Henry Toczylowski, B. C.'s brilliant blocking back; Bill Sullivan, Eagle tub thumper; Kalte Holmer and Al Kawal, B. U. assistant coaches, and Jim McDonald, Terrier captain.

In addition to this rally, the regular College of Business Administration assembly tomorrow will be turned over to another pep meeting for the contest. Following the game Saturday, students will meet at the C. B. A. Auditorium for a light lunch sponsored by the B. U. Alumni Association as part of their homecoming celebration.

Big Red Promotions

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 6 (AP)—Coach Carl Snavely promoted Ed Van Order, a junior, to left tackle on the varsity and Lou Helmick, 170-pound sophomore, to center on the second team last night as preparations went on for Cornell's meeting with Yale in New Haven Saturday.

Both varsity combinations worked on the offensive through a dummy scrimmage against defending jayvees and in a heavy blocking offensive drill against the freshmen eleven padded in bulky blocking aprons.

Bates at Work Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Maine, Nov. 6—Bates reported for its first intensive workout for Colby yesterday with a full squad of men hoping for their second victory in the State series.

The squad was given a day of rest Monday because the Colby game, which winds up the season for the Bobcats, will be played here Armistice Day, which gives the team more than the usual week between games.

Potential All-America Guards Keep Appearing

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—Maybe it's just a case of double vision, but every time a fellow spots one potential All-America football guard this year, another one springs to sight at the same spot.

Not often, if ever, in the past have there been such guard combinations as Bob Suffridge and Ed Molinski of Tennessee; Warren Alfson and Ed Schwartzkopf of Nebraska; Lou Conti and Howard Dunbar of Cornell; Ernest Mills and Nicky Ardillo of Auburn. You might add Duke's pair of Alex Winterson and Mike Karmazin, for the Durham outfit has been moving along ever since these two tackles were installed as regular guards.

Suffridge Outstanding

Molinski, an All-America last year, played well last week against Louisiana State, but most observers agreed that Suffridge, back in his 1938 sophomore form, was the outstanding lineman on the field.

Alfson and Schwartzkopf both played plenty of football against Oklahoma. Swartzkopf was a distinct menace as he sifted through to break up Oklahoma's behind-the-line passes.

Marshall Foch Robnett, Texas A. and M.'s leading guard candidate, was trapped twice in the early stages of the Arkansas game, but more than made up for those lapses with a bang-up performance the rest of the way. He played 55 minutes and recovered two Razorback fumbles.

Purdue Guard

After Eddie Anderson, Iowa coach, watched Tom Melton of Purdue in action, he said the Boilermaker was the "best guard I've seen."

Among the ends, Dave Rankin, veteran Purdue wingman, was a standout, as was Big Bill Johnson of Minnesota, against Northwestern. Jim Schmuck of Cornell looked like the best man on the field in the rout of Columbia, breaking up rival plays repeatedly, catching two touchdown passes and picking up his customary yardage on end-arounds.

Another star wingman, Bob Ison of Georgia Tech, has been shifted into the backfield, along with guard Hawk Cavette, as a result of the Engineers' rout by Duke.

Other Leaders

Among other leading linemen who attracted attention last week were:

Centers, Gladchuk, Boston College; Gude, Vanderbilt; Nelson, Baylor; Hiemenz, Northwestern; Snavely, Columbia; Gillis, Army; Ayres, Harvard; Simms, Navy, Apolskis, Marquette; Maughan, Utah State; Lindskog, Stanford.

Tackles: Enich, Iowa; Reinhard, California; Hartman, Rice; Pannell, Texas A. and M.; Bauman, Northwestern; Drahos, Cornell; Levanitis; Boston College; Kuzman, Fordham; Spendlove, Utah; Bateman, Brigham Young; Shires, Tennessee; Eason, Aklahoma; Wiener, Kansas State; Banducci, Stanford.

Ends: Kuczynski, Penn; Roach, Texas Christian; Russell, Baylor; Britt and Hickey, Arkansas; Henderson and Sterling, Texas A. and M.; Dove, Notre Dame; Goodreault, Boston College; Lansing, Fordham; MacKinney, Harvard; Berthold, Syracuse; Mahalic, Temple; Waltker, Sewanee; Reve, Brigham Young; Clark, Utah; Blalock, Clemson; Poschner, Georgia; Crowell, Kansas.

Guards: Thrasher, Virginia Military; Mendelson, Penn; Bianchi, Southern Methodist; Nosker, Ohio State; Palmer, Stanford; Vitucci, Navy; Geary, Utah; Punches, Colorado.

Brugnon in U. S.

Jacques Brugnon, one of the famous four French Tennis Musketeers, has notified the United States Lawn Tennis Association of his arrival in California on a visit to the United States. As a member of the French quartet which won the Davis Cup in 1927 in co-operation with Rene Lacoste, Henri Cochet and Jean Borotra and successfully defended the International Trophy for five years, he is noted as one of the greatest doubles players in the history of the game.

He arrived recently at San Marino, Calif., via a Spanish steamer to Havana and airplane to the Pacific coast. In his communication he states that work conditions are not good in France at the present time and that he is on leave from his company and decided to spend a vacation period as the guest of personal friends in California. He reports that Jean Borotra, now in charge of French Youth Development was working hard in his new position at the time Brugnon left France more than a month ago. He states that unfortunately he is unable to give much information regarding the various prominent tennis players of France, some of whom are still held prisoners of war and that there is very little prospect of tennis play in France on the scale prior to the war for some time to come.

Motorboat Shorts

Numbered motor boat registrations on Federal waters of the United States showed a gain of 6,012 craft during the month of August, usually considered the tail end of the boat selling season. This compared with a 6,413 gain during the month of July.

* *

The Florida Yacht Clubs Racing Association will hold its annual meeting on Nov. 17 to elect officers for 1941 and prepare the racing schedule for the winter's "Grape Fruit" regatta circuit, which usually opens in late January.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

World Champion New York Yankees received $5,541.89 apiece, vanquished Cincinnati Reds got $4,193.38 each, in split-up of World Series money, which amounted to total of $431,117.84.

Three Years Ago

Capt. George Eyston, British driver, bettered own one-way record, doing 310.685 miles-per-hour in "Thunderbolt" but mechanical trouble prevented return trip necessary for attack on Malcolm Campbell's world mark.

Passes Puzzling

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 6 (AP)—Although the Dartmouth regulars stopped the Princeton running attack cold, they had much difficulty solving the Tigers' passing plays yesterday when they resumed scrimmaging against the freshman squad. Sid Kulowik doubled for Princeton's passing ace, Dave Allerdice, and whipped off several heaves for long gains.

Late in the session the Indians polished up their own plays in a scrimmage with the scrubs and pushed over five touchdowns, three by Ray Wolfe, one by Bob Krieger on an end-around, and the other by plunging Ray Hall.

Previous Results Of B. U.-B. C. Tilts

Following is a list of Boston University-Boston College football scores since 1920:

1920—	B. C. 34,	B. U. 0
1921—	B. C. 13,	B. U. 0
1922—	B. C. 20,	B. U. 6
1925—	B. C. 51,	B. U. 7
1928—	B. C. 27,	B. U. 7
1929—	B. C. 33,	B. U. 0
1930—	B. C. 47,	B. U. 7
1931—	B. C. 18,	B. U. 0
1932—	B. C. 21,	B. U. 6
1933—	B. C. 25,	B. U. 0
1934—	B. C. 10,	B. U. 0
1935—	B. C. 25,	B. U. 6
1936—	B. C. 0,	B. U. 0
1937—	B. U. 13,	B. C. 6
1938—	B. C. 21,	B. U. 14
1939—	B. C. 19,	B. U. 0

Won by B. C. 14; by B. U. 1; tied 1.

Alloo at Rollins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINTER PARK, Fla—Ed Alloo, recent entrant at Rollins College, played in 26 tennis tournaments during the past year and failled to win one, but expects to rank in the first 15 nationally. He was ranked at 19 for the 1939 season.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

For Thursday, Nov. 7

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, Nov. 7

1:30 p. m.—WORL, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
(WRUW shifts to 11.73mc-25.6m)
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—World Affairs Round Table.
9:45 p. m.—Special Democracy Series.
10:00 p. m.—News analysis in English by Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Music Hath Charms.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:00 p. m.—"Questions of the Hour." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Popular Opera Melodies. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.

London—7:00 p. m.—"London Calling." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Orchestra of the Opera; Songs, Marietta Ehn, alto; Hungarian Folk songs; News in English. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Marches. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.

Rome—8:40 p. m.—Songs from the Screen. 2RO3, 9.45 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

London—9:45 p. m.—"Tonight We Present." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.68 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m., 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

London—10:30 p. m.—Radio News-Reel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—11:30 p. m.—Popular Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

5:00	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	John Duffy, organist	Western Serenade
3:15	Casa Continental	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Sam Koki's Hawaiians	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	El Paseo Troubadours	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"Rendezvous"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Hits and Encores"	"Console Capers"
4:00	"Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine": sk.	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial	George Duffy's Orchestra	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Hillton House"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Network program	John Kiley, organist
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills"	"Superman" sketch	"Lone Journey" sketch	Sports Matinee	"Star Quest"
5:30	"Around the Hub"	Dale Belmont, songs	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	Sport news
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News: Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Frank Gallucci's Radio
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Serenaders	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Alpineers
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas, news	"R. F. D. Melodies"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	John W. Vandercook	"Fu Manchu"	News Service
7:30	News; Mel Allen; comedy; drama	**"Cavalcade of America"; drama**	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	Ben Bolt's Orchestra
7:45			"Waltz Time"	dramatic sketch	Russian Choir
8:00	"Big Town": Edward G. Robinson	"Quiz Kids," with Joe Kelley and speaker	**"Hollywood Playhouse"; dramatization**	**New England Town Meeting on the Air: "Should We Defend South America?"**	"Famous Homes"
8:15	"Dr. Christian"; dramatization; News	"Manhattan at Midnight"; dramatic sk.	Party; Louise Massey and the Westerners		Ruth Williams, songs
8:30	**Star Theater: Fred Allen; Kenny Baker; Portland Hoffa; orchestra**	Roy Shield's Revue; vocalists; orchestra	**"Time to Smile"; Eddie Cantor; vocalist; orch.**	Gabriel Heatter	180th Field Artillery Band
8:45		European news; Fiesta Pan Americana	"Mr. District Attorney"; dramatic sketch	Ignace Jan Paderewski pianist and orchestra	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:00	Glenn Miller's Or.	"Tropical Moocs"	Kay Kyser's College of	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
9:15	Council for Democracy Newbold Morris; R. G. Swing	Dance Music	Musical Knowledge	News Service	King Cole Swingsters
9:30		Vaughn Monroe's Orch. "Novatime" records	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	Ben Young's Orchestra	The Stringaliners
9:45					Ken Baker's Orchestra
10:00	News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Jose Martinez' Orch.
10:15	"Master Works of Music"; recordings	World's Greatest Music	Local news; Weather	"Adventures in Rhythm"	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
10:30		Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Adventures in Rhythm"	"Adventures in Rhythm"	"Dav's End"
10:45		Glenn Miller's Orch.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Bobby Byrnes' Orch.	News Service

Thursday's Programs

7:00	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Studio program	Variety Program	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Tony, Juanita & Buddy	"Alice and Adrian"	News Reporter	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	**News of Europe**	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Morning Toast"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; Musical Timetable
8:30	"Lover's Lane"	News; "Morning Toast"	"Musical Roundup"	Andy Jacobson's Orch.	
8:45	WEEI Food Fair	Shopping With Cosette	"Musical Roundup"	Andy Jacobson's Orch.	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	Edgar A. Guest	News; Mildred Carlson	N. E. Town Hall Party	Government reports	Zelma Larson's Music
9:15	American School of the Air; speakers	"The Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larson's Music
9:30	Bachelor's Children	"The Breakfast Club"	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45			"Musical Roundup"	"Choir Loft" organ	Radio Review
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	Cowgirl songstress	"This Small Town"	"New England Cupboard	Farm and Home News
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Melody Strings"	"Homespun Harmonies"
10:30	"Stepmother": sk.	"Story of Mary Marlin"	"Ellen Randolph": sk.	"Musical Calisthenics"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Hits and Encores"	"Tropical Moods"	"The Gliding Light"	"25 Years Ago Today"	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Studio Speaker
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Against the Storm"	"Singing Strings"	Studio Speaker
11:30	"Big Sister": sk.	"Harvey and Dell," sk.	"The Road of Life"	Poultry talk	"Magic Carpet"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"David Harum": sketch	"Highlights, Halftones"	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Playhouse" drama	News Service	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; Stocks	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Tide
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	**Monitor Views the News**
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Zeke Manners' Gang	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Woman in White"	Tony Wons' Scrapbook	Dramatic sketch	Recorded BBC News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	'Right to Happiness'	Agriculture news	Marjorie Mills; household talk	Ohio School of the Air	"Alexander Thiede Conducts"
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Stage Stars"; Weather		"Thursday Serenade"	
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Music You Want"	Hymns of All Churches	European news	"Sing Song Time"
2:15	Ann Jordan"	Jack Dalton songs	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Sport program	John Kiley, organist
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"Music You Want"	"Valiant Lady": drama	School of the Air	"Magic Green Carpet"
2:45	"My Son and I"	"Music You Want"	"Light of the World"	Sport program	News Service
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	**Harvard-M. I. T. debate on Forcible Suppression of all Un-American Activities**	Novachord solos
3:15	Don Artiste	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": drama		"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family		"Melody Mart"
3:45	"Rendezvous"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy		"Console Capers"
4:00	"Portia Blake": sk.	"Mother o' Mine": sk.	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	Bennie Krueger's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Hillton House"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	The Cavanaughs	Vocalist; organ
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills"	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Lone Journey"	Sports Matinee	"Star Quest"
5:30	"About Us"	Popular music	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	Sport program
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendesvous"	News Service	"Alpineers"
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"R. F. D. Melodies"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Newsroom of the Air	Edward R. Stettinius	News Service
7:30	"Vox Pop": interviews	Dance Music	Serenaders	Concert Miniatures	Ben Bolt's Orchestra
7:45		Dance Music	"Confidentially Yours"	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	E. Oettinger, soprano
8:00	"Ask - It - Basket"; questions; answers	"Pot o' Gold" Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Dick Powell; Mary Martin; music	W. Williams, comment	Housing talk
8:15	'Strange As It Seems"; War news	"Fame and Fortune"; Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"The Aldrich Family," starring Ezra Stone	"Moonlight Sonata"	Bob Hamilton Trio
8:30				"In Chicago Tonight"	Religious program
8:45				variety program	Religious program
9:00	Major Bowes' Amateur Hour	**Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra**	**Music Hall: Bob Burns; Ezio Pinza; Virginia Bruce; Nat Pendleton; Music Maids; orchestra**	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15				Arthur Mann, comment	
9:30	Major Bowes' Amateur Hour	News; Emma Otero, soprano; concert orch.		Sports Writers' Quiz	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45				Sports Writers' Quiz	
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Aloah Land"; music	Rudy Vallee Show; orchestra; chorus; guests	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Draft talk; Music	"Novatime" records		News Service	"Dance Parade"
10:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	"Musical Americana"	**Chicago Symphony Orchestra; Igor Stra-**	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
10:45	**News of the World**	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Raymond Paige's Orch.		Dal Danford's Orchestra
11:00	Weather; News	News; Music; Weather	News Service	**vinsky, conductor**	Rolfo Hudson's Orchestra
11:15	"Master Works of Music"	World's Greatest Music	Local news; Weather	Art Kassel's Orchestra	Almineers
11:30		Johnny McGee's Orch.	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Joe Rines' Orchestra	"Dav's End"
11:45	"Swing Club"	Johnny McGee's Orch.	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Joe Rines' Orchestra	News Service

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Over Half of Big Nine's Individual Offensive Stars on Second-Division Teams

Hursh, Indiana, Appears Set to Retain '39 Honors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 6—Individual offensive guns in the Western Conference football campaign do not rest solely in the camps of the team leaders, according to figures on 14 Conference games played to date. More than half of the leaders in the departments of individual play come from second-division teams.

Hottest individual race in the Conference is that in pass offense with Harold Hursh of Indiana out to retain his 1939 honors. Hursh has completed 22 of 45 passes in three games for a total gain of 327 yards. Don Scott of Ohio State has one less completion in as many attempts for a gain of 317 yards.

New Passing Stars

Three new passing stars jumped to the front last week, sophomore Jim Youel of Iowa, Dick Good of Illinois and Ollie Hahnenstein of Northwestern. Youel, who did not play in Iowa's first two Conference games, has completed six of 21 passes for 117 yards and Good last week completed 11 of 25 passes for 106 yards. Hahnenstein has completed four of 11 passes for 126 yards.

Hahnenstein's passing combined with his rushing has sent him to the front as one of the three top offensive threats in the Conference, passing and running. Hursh leads with his passing record followed by Bruce Smith, of Minnesota who is second in rushing with 209 yards and who has gained 79 yards on passes for a total of 288 yards. Hahnenstein, who has played in three games, has 160 yards from rushing to his credit for a total of 286 yards. Scott, with 58 yards rushing, has a four-game total of 375 yards, or 93.75 yards a game.

Green Top Ground Gainer

Leading ground gainer in the Conference is Iowa's Bill Green, with 225 yards in four games. Smith leads in average rushing gain per game, with 69.6 yards, and per try, with six yards.

Scoring honors rest with Green and Minnesota's George Franck at 24 points, although two touchdowns last week for Jim Langhurst of Ohio State put the 1938 leader in the running.

Individual Leaders

Scoring

	G	TD	PAT	FG	Pts
Franck, Minn.	3	4	0	0	24
Green, Iowa	4	4	0	0	24
Petty, Purdue	3	3	1	0	19
Langhurst, OSU	4	3	0	0	18
Chambers, N. U.	4	1	0	0	18
Benson, N. U.	4	2	4	0	16

Rushing

	G	Tries	Net Gain	Gn. Av.	Per Try
Green, Iowa	4	49	225	56.25	4.6
Smith, Minn.	3	34	209	69.6	6.1
Langhurst, OSU	4	63	194	48.25	3.
Paskvan, Wisc.	4	47	170	42.5	3.6
Tofil, Ind.	3	38	160	53.3	4.2
Hahnenstein, N. U.	3	33	160	53.3	4.8
DeCorrevont, N. U.	3	26	154	51.3	6.
Westfall, Mich.	1	37	152	152.	4.1

Passing

	g	at	com	int	gain	ave
Hursh, Ind.	3	45	22	3	327	109.
Scott, OSU	4	45	21	4	317	79.25
Hahnenstein, N.U.	3	11	4	2	126	42.
Galvin, Purdue	3	15	8	2	118	39.3
Youel, Iowa	2	21	6	1	117	58.5
Tennant, Wisc.	3	21	6	1	110	36.6
Good, Ill.	1	25	11	7	106	106.

Pass Receiving

	G	Passes	Yards
Anderson, OSU	4	10	162
Gilleard, Ia.	4	5	138
Chambers, N. U.	4	3	112
Harris, Ind.	3	5	101
Astrath, Ill.	2	7	100

Punting

(Ten or More Kicks)

	G	Kicks	Yds	Ave
Scott, OSU	4	24	961	40
Franck, Minn.	3	19	743	39
Hursh, Ind.	3	14	541	38.6
Enni, Ill.	2½	13	492	38

Conference Standings

	W	L	T	PC	Pts	Op	P
Minnesota	3	0	0	1.000	60	25	
Michigan	1	0	0	1.000	28	0	
Northwestern	3	1	0	.750	85	30	
Ohio State	2	2	0	.500	48	39	
Wisconsin	2	2	0	.500	46	76	
Indiana	1	2	0	.333	23	47	
Purdue	1	2	0	.333	48	37	
Iowa	1	3	0	.250	48	77	
Illinois	0	2	0	.000	6	41	

Games This Week — **1939 Results**

Michigan at Minnesota (7-20)
Illinois at Northwestern (0-13)
Michigan State at Indiana (7- 7)
Iowa at Nebraska
Purdue at Fordham
Wisconsin at Columbia
Ohio State (open date)

Summary, Team Statistics

	Minn.	Mich.	N.U.	O.S.U.	Wis.	Ind.	Purd.	Iowa	Ill.
Games	3	1	4	4	4	3	3	4	2
Points	60	28	65	48	46	23	48	48	6
Opponents' points	25	0	30	39	78	47	37	77	41
Total net yards per game	264	289	171	224	190	282	255	159	154
Rushing	235	240	127	137	138	166	169	109	67
Passing	29	49	46	87	52	116	86	50	87
Opponents' net yards per game	228	72	226	236	231	169	197	253	261
Rushing	164	24	146	166	158	122	114	164	230
Passing	64	48	80	70	73	47	83	89	31
First downs per game	12	17	9.2	12.2	8.2	14.6	11	7.2	10.5
Opponents' first downs per game	12.6	5	11.5	12.2	10.7	7.3	9.3	9.7	14
Forwards attempted per game	4.6	5	5.2	11.5	16	18	11	14.5	23.5
Forwards completed per game	1	2	2	5.2	4	8	5.3	3	8
Opp. forwards comp. per game	6.3	4	4.2	4.2	5.2	2.3	4.3	4.7	2.5
Punts, number per game	7	7	9.2	7.5	9.7	9	8	10.5	7
Punts, average	38.3	41	38.5	39	34	38	35.6	37.5	38
Kick returns, average	10.2	8	12	12	15.8	10.7	13.6	12.8	8.5
Opponents' kick returns ave.	10.6	7.5	13.1	19	9.7	12	14.7	12.3	15.5
Ball lost, fumbles per game	1	1	75	5	1.7	2	1.6	2	5
Yards penalized per game	83	42	33	18.5	85	27	26	45	27.5

Voted Top Men in Their League

By a Staff Photographer

For the second time in his colorful career, Hank Greenberg (left) of the Detroit Tigers is the most valuable player in the American League. In the annual poll conducted by a committee of baseball writers, his closest competition came from Bob Feller (right), the sensational young Cleveland pitcher.

Tiger Home Run Specialist Is League's Most Valuable

CHICAGO, Nov. 6 (AP) — Big Henry Greenberg, Detroit outfielder and home run specialist, is the American League's "most valuable player" for the second time in six years.

After seven years at first base for the Tigers, Greenberg moved to the outfield "for the good of the team" and experienced one of his brightest seasons, leading the league in home runs and runs batted in. He received the award first in 1935.

A 24-man committee, representing the Baseball Writers' Association of America, gave the 29-year-old Greenberg 292 points in the annual poll for the award. Bob Feller, Cleveland's young pitcher, trailed the Tiger star with 222 points. Each of the 24 writers listed 10 men in order of preference in addition to others named for honorable mention. A first place vote counted 14 points, second place nine points and so on down to one point for tenth place.

Greenberg, who knocked 41 homers and drove in 150 runs, received 16 first place votes out of a possible 24, seven for second place and one for sixth. Feller was given six first place votes for his brilliant record of 27 victories, and Detroit's Buck Newsom and Cleveland's Lou Boudreau split the other two.

Joe Di Maggio, New York star who led the circuit in batting for the second straight season, fell to third place in the voting after winning the award in 1939. Di Maggio received 151 points, followed by Newsom with 120 and Boudreau with 119. Jimmy Foxx, Boston first baseman and catcher and three-time winner of the "most valuable" designation, drew 110 points.

Schoolboy Rowe of Detroit rated seventh with 62 points, followed by his teammate, Rudy York, 61; Ray Radcliff, St. Louis, 55; Luke Appling, Chicago, 54; Roy Weatherly, Cleveland, 34; Dick Bartell, Detroit, 26; Joe Kuhel, Chicago, 18; Sid Hudson, Washington, and Ted Williams, Boston, 16 each; Barney McCosky, Detroit, 11; Ernie Bonham, New York, 8; and Walt Judnich, St. Louis, 6.

Johnny Babich, Philadelphia, got five votes; Mike Tresh, Chicago; Frank Hayes, Philadelphia, and Ray Mack, Cleveland, four each; Joe Gordon, New York; Cecil Travis, Washington; Bob Kennedy, Chicago, and Charles Gehringer, Detroit, three each; Rollie Hemsley, Cleveland and Ted Lyons, Chicago, two each; and Lou Finney, Boston, and Eldon Auker, St. Louis, one each.

The committee which made the selection was headed by Sid Mercer of New York, President of the Association, and consisted of Burt Whitman, Joseph Cashman and Harold Kaese, Boston; Irving Vaughan, John Hoffman, and John Carmichael, Chicago; Gordon Cobbledick, Edward McAuley and Frank Gibbons, Cleveland; H. G. Salsinger, Leo MacDonnell and Charles Ward, Detroit; James Dawson, Charles Segar and Jack Smith, New York; James Isaminger, Robert Paul and Walter Smith, Philadelphia; Sid Keener, Martin J. Haley and J. G. Taylor Spink, St. Louis; and Frank O'Neill, Francis Stan and Robert Ruark, Washington.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

'Frisch Batting for Greenberg'

The official nomination of Hank Greenberg as the American League's most valuable player by a committee of baseball writers, recalls a conversation we overheard in the press room during the recent World Series. Several news-hungry scribes were sitting around the dinner table, trying to pump comment on the afternoon's game out of Frankie Frisch. They weren't doing very well.

"That big Greenberg throws as much effort into a ball game as any other player I can think of," the manager of the Pittsburgh Pirates was saying. "That guy really hustles. If you didn't know the difference, you'd think the series depended on him running down every foul ball hit along the ground in his territory. Did you see him go after that one Frank McCormick pulled inside of third base in the ninth?"

Room to Run

The scribes admitted they had given the gesture little consideration.

"That's the way he kept moving all season, so they tell me," the old Fordham Flash continued. "He looks as though he were getting a big kick out of playing the outfield. For the first time in his life he's able to run after balls. On first base, all he had to do was reach for them."

"On what little you have seen of Hank, how do you like him as a left fielder?" queried one of the newspapermen.

"Well, I'm in no position to criticize the guy on defense, because, as you say, I haven't seen him enough," Frisch went on. "But he must be pretty good, or Baker wouldn't have kept him there all year. And remember, the Tigers won the pennant."

Rapid Improvement

"I saw him in a flock of games," volunteered a scribe. "At first he was uncertain on high flies and low line drives—bewildered, you might call it. But as the season went along his improvement amazed you. And by September, a stranger would have thought he'd been out there since childhood."

"It's only a hunch," said Frisch, "but I think Hank will spend the rest of his baseball life in the outfield. It's made a new man out of him. Along with his ability to become adapted to the spot, you can detect a new spark in his hitting. With less to think about on the defensive angle, I think he did more concentrating at the plate."

"You mean Hank's a better hitter today than he was a year ago?" asked another writer.

Can Go Stale

"Well, that's something I couldn't say," Frankie answered. "The guy has always been a terrific clouter, year in and year out. No right-hander ever gave the ball a harder ride. But I think it's possible for a hitter to go stale. I mean, he can go along for four or five years and lead his league in practically everything and then all at once finds himself not doing so well. Maybe his timing is off. Maybe he's stepping too soon. Last year Greenberg dropped well under his 1938 pace. Some of you boys even predicted he was on the way out. But where can you find a better record today? If he doesn't get the most valuable player award, Landis should investigate."

However, the situation is no longer a case for the Commissioner. Greenberg today is the number one figure in the American League—perhaps in all of baseball. Young Bobby Feller gave him a mild battle, but in the final reckoning the towering Tiger literally lapped the field, as Frisch knew he would. Hank should hit a new high for the Greenberg household when contract time rolls around.

Tourneys Listed For Pro Golfers For Next Winter

NEW YORK (AP)—The Professional Golfers' Association has announced through Tournament Bureau Manager Fred Corcoran that a 16-tournament winter schedule had been arranged, starting with $10,000 opens at Miami, Fla., Dec. 12-15 and Los Angeles, Jan. 3-6, 1941, and concluding with the $5,000 Masters' tourney at Augusta, Ga., April 3-6.

The other dates, with prize money:

Jan. 9-12—Oakland, Calif., $5,000; 15-19—San Francisco match play, $5,000; 25-26—Bing Crosby pro-amateur, Rancho Santa Fe, Calif., $3,000; 31-Feb. 2—Western open, Phoenix, Ariz., $5,000.
Feb. 6-9—Texas open, San Antonio, $5,000; 13-16—New Orleans, $5,000; 22-23—Thomasville (Ga.), $3,000; 26-28—St. Petersburg, Fla., $5,000.
March 3—Miami (Fla.) four-ball, $5,217; 13-16—St. Augustine (Fla.) pro-amateur, $3,000; 18-20—North-South, Pinehurst, N. C., $4,000; 21-23—Greensboro, N. C., $5,000; 27-30—Asheville, N. C., $5,000.

Valuable Player

CHICAGO, Nov. 6 (AP)—Winners of the American League's Most Valuable Player award:

1922—George Sisler, St. Louis.
1923—Babe Ruth, New York.
1924—Walter Johnson, Washington.
1925—Roger Peckinpaugh, Washington.
1926—George Burns, Cleveland.
1927—Lou Gehrig, New York.
1928—Mickey Cochrane, Philadelphia.
1929—No award.
1930—No award.
1931—Bob Grove, Philadelphia.
1932—Jimmy Foxx, Philadelphia.
1933—Jimmy Foxx, Philadelphia.
1934—Mickey Cochrane, Detroit.
1935—Hank Greenberg, Detroit.
1936—Lou Gehrig, New York.
1937—Charlie Gehringer, Detroit.
1938—Jimmy Foxx, Boston.
1939—Joe Di Maggio, New York.
1940—Hank Greenberg, Detroit.

1922-28, league award voted by baseball writers; 1931-40, Baseball Writers' Association award.

New Cleveland Manager to Be Named Tuesday

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 6 (AP)—The Cleveland Indians' managerial race, picking up more entries at every turn, headed into the home stretch yesterday as President Alva Bradley declared he would name a 1941 pilot next Tuesday.

"I am working on the matter now and expect to have it virtually cleared up by the week-end," Mr. Bradley said.

The club President added that Mickey Cochrane, former Detroit manager and reported one of the leading candidates, was "not being considered." Cochrane was the second possibility eliminated within a day, Manager Bucky Harris having signed a new contract with Washington.

The moves left only two men in the field with whom Mr. Bradley has admitted conferring—Former Manager Roger Peckinpaugh and Coach Luke Sewell.

Peckinpaugh, a Clevelander who is connected with the American League in a promotional capacity, piloted the Indians five full seasons starting in 1928. He was discharged and replaced by Walter Johnson in the middle of his sixth year.

Sewell, erstwhile Cleveland catcher who lives in near-by Akron, has had no managerial experience.

Rogers Hornsby was being mentioned frequently. Even Babe Ruth was on mythical lists compiled by writers and fans.

Mr. Bradley's recent Chicago conference with Baseball Commissioner K. M. Landis and his proposed trip to New York City late this week gave rise to reports that the Indians were not seriously considering the "home-towners"—Peckinpaugh and Sewell—and would probably name a dark horse.

Three years ago the club took the baseball world by surprise in selecting Oscar Vitt, then Newark manager. Vitt was fired last week as the outgrowth of the bizarre player rebellion here last summer.

Lions Release Six

DETROIT, Nov. 6 (AP)—Release of six members of the Detroit Lions, National Professional Football League team, was confirmed yesterday by the players.

Those released were Halfback Jack Morlock, formerly of Marshall College; Guard Bill Rogers, formerly of Villanova; Tackle Steve Moronic, formerly of North Carolina; End Bob Winslow, formerly of Southern California; End Glenn Morris, formerly of the University of Kansas, and Tackle Harry Speelman, formerly of Michigan State College.

Eagles Release Trio

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Bert Bell, President of the Philadelphia Eagles in the National Professional Football League, announced the outright release of Johnny Cole, halfback; Bill Hughes, guard; and Milt Trost, tackle.

"We felt the boys just weren't playing as well as they could," Bell said.

Nine Major Net Tourneys To Be Played This Winter

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Planning to establish Florida as the tennis capital of the world, the Florida Lawn Tennis Association scheduled nine major tournaments last Sunday to follow the State public courts event which opens here Dec. 26. The program capitalizes on the abandonment of indoor events for the spring, with the winter circuit lasting from Jan. 3 to March 9.

Orlando, bidding to stage its largest tournament in history, was awarded Jan. 13-19 dates, second of the circuit events which open Jan. 6 at Tampa. A four-member committee was appointed to develop Orlando's meet.

Frank Guernsey advised the F. L. T. A. directors that his son, who ranks eleventh nationally, Don McNeill, and Jack Kramer will return from their South American exhibitions in time to compete. McNeill is national singles champion, having displaced Bobby Riggs, while Kramer and Ted Schroeder hold the doubles crown.

From the U. S. L. T. A. came official warning that players cannot stay at hotels on expense accounts but must be accommodated in private homes or pay their own living costs. This conforms with the stringent eight-weeks' expense rule which went into effect a year ago.

The tournament schedule follows:

Dec. 26—State Public Courts, Jacksonville.
Jan. 3-5—Exhibition dates open; 6-12—Tampa; 13-19—Orlando; 20-26—St. Pete; 27 to Feb. 2—Coral Gables.
Feb. 3-9—West Palm Beach; 10-18—Fort Lauderdale; 17-23—Daytona Beach; 24 to March 2—Roney Plaza, Miami Beach.
March 3-9—Pensacola.

* * *

The Cincinnati Reds and the Detroit Tigers, principals in the 1940 World Series, are docketed for action at Orlando, Fla., next spring, according to the home exhibition schedule of the Washington Nationals.

The Reds, now world's champions, will play in Orlando Saturday March 15, while the Tigers, greatest baseball drawing card in this section, will make four appearances at Orlando.

John Ganzel, Business Manager of the Orlando Baseball Club and representative of Clark Griffith, owner of the Washington Nationals, disclosed that Brooklyn would not be scheduled.

The home schedule includes a minor league game with Kansas City of the American Association

* * *

Pauline Betz, Rollins College student and former national indoor women's tennis champion, won the Tampa invitational tournament last Saturday, defeating Mrs. Marta Barnett of Andrade, Miami, present national women's public courts champion, 6—3, 6—4.

Martyn Buxby and Dick McGee, both of Miami, reached the final of the men's singles. The final was played Sunday afternoon with Buxby winning 6—4, 6—4.

* * *

When Tom Lieb, coach at Florida, expressed the wish the other day that he could build a fence around the State to keep its athletes in, that was all the alumni needed to super-charge their new football boosters' drive at Florida. . . . With headquarters in Jacksonville, the organization has sold more than 400 memberships at $5 each. . . . It is a non-profit organization, which has the avowed purpose of giving financial aid to athletes. . . . All told the boosters have $5,000.

Punts and Passes

By the Associated Press

LAFAYETTE, Ind. — Twenty-five seconds represent the difference between a perfect record in Big Nine games and Purdue's two defeats in three Conference games. The Boilermakers were beaten in the last 19 seconds by Ohio State when Charley Maag kicked a field goal, and were defeated by Wisconsin in the last six seconds after outplaying the Badgers. In their other Big Nine games they routed Iowa.

* * *

DURHAM, N. C.—Wes McAfee no longer has his perfect record of never having a pass intercepted, but Duke football fans say he ought to be credited with a record anyway. When Steve Lach jumped for a pass in the Georgia Tech game last Saturday and deflected it into the hands of Johnny Bosch, Tech halfback, it was the first interception of a McAfee pass in three years. Wes had thrown 78 and completed 39 of them.

* * *

NEW YORK—It isn't that Lou Little, Columbia coach, doesn't think highly of the Cornell team that beat his Lions, 27-0, but he wants his team to be prepared for Wisconsin this week. "You're in for a tougher afternoon this week, in all probability, than you had at Ithaca last Saturday," Little warned. He based his statement on the fact that Wisconsin is the heaviest team Columbia has encountered, and that it uses the Notre Dame style of attack, something the Lions haven't faced since 1933.

* * *

MILWAUKEE — Only three members of the Marquette squad, which plays Manhattan at New York Saturday, have seen the big town, and none has been there since he was in knee pants. Nevertheless, Coach Paddy Driscoll says: "This is no rubberneck trip. Our boys will see plenty of sights when Manhattan goes into action."

* * *

ABILENE, Texas.—The Harding-Simmons football team, undefeated and untied in five games this season and their last nine in a row, are really going places from here on. They travel to Los Angeles to play Loyola next Friday night, meet Catholic University at Washington the following week, then return home to play the University of San Francisco. The program calls for them to travel 7,000 miles in 10 days.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Sam Jones, veteran pitcher, given unconditional release, after 22 years in majors, by Chicago White Sox.

Sport Siftings

When Georgetown defeated New York University it took the lead in their football series five victories to four and two ties. It was the biggest score the Hoyas have ever run up against the Violets. The top score of the series was 39 to 0 by N. Y. U., in 1932 . . . Glenn Cunningham, the famous miler, has been made honorary member of the "C" Club of Cornell College. He graduated from Kansas, but is now on the Cornell faculty.

* * *

Although the National League won two all-star games and the World Series from the American League this year for the first time in history, they played to some 800,000 less spectators than watched the Americans. . . . Nearly 2,000 players took part in the Greater Birmingham (Ala.) Softball Association program last summer. . . . Johnny Mauer, coach of the Tennessee basketball team has a squad of 15 players out for practice. It will be increased by the addition of the cage men now playing football as soon as the gridiron season ends. The Volunteers were runner-up in the Southeastern Conference last winter.

* * *

By not using the huddle Pennsylvania finds that it can run off more plays which certainly helps its scoring chances. More teams will probably go back to the old system of quarterbacking next fall. . . . Kent State has lost its assistant football coach, Ray Novotny. He is an officer at the Jackson (Miss.) National Guard camp. . . . When the Buffalo and Springfield American League hockey teams meet this winter it will be teams coached by two of the greatest players the Boston Bruins ever had—Tiny Thompson of Buffalo and Eddie Shore of Springfield.

* * *

Capt. Tommy Riggs of the Illinois varsity football team won a saber at Camp Custer last summer for being the most soldierly student in training. He is 6ft. 4in. tall and weighs 212 pounds. . . . John Kimbrough, Texas A. & M., all-America back, drove a sound truck in a political campaign in Texas last summer. . . . Bob Speaker, sophomore quarterback on the Iowa Wesleyan varsity eleven, led his class his freshman year with an average of "A." . . . Ed Rommel, American League umpire, is a fine 10-pin bowler. . . . Alabama has the best winning average in the Southeastern Conference's seven years of competition. . . . A reserve guard is the only player on the Texas Christian eleven who does not come from the Lone Star State.

Perfect Score

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 6 (AP)—The University of Connecticut cross-country team, paced by Capt. Bob Wheaton, made a perfect score of 15 points yesterday in capturing the Connecticut Valley championships against six opponents. Wheaton shattered the 4.6 miles course record by nearly a minute, covering the distance in 23:59.9.

The others finished this way: Springfield College, 79 points; Mass. State 89; Wesleyan 93; Coast Guard Academy, 116; Amherst, 142; Trinity, 161.

Running for the victors were Wheaton, Charley Robbins, Lou Brunetti, Bill Herald, Will Hubbard and Bill Tribou.

It's Just Plain 'Ox'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Tired of being referred to as "Whitey II" or "Young Wistert," Al Wistert, sensational sophomore tackle on the Michigan football team has given his wholehearted consent to being called just plain "Ox." The nickname "Ox" is quite appropriate too, because this 19 year old boy stands 6 ft. 2in. and weighs upward of 210 pounds. He is the brother of Francis Wistert, All-America tackle at Michigan in 1933.

Racing Rules Meeting Dates Set for National Boat Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Charles F. Chapman, racing commission secretary of the American Power Boat Association, recently announced the schedule of dates for the motorboat racing rules conference that will be held in conjunction with the National Motor Boat Show at Grand Central Palace here next Jan 10 to 18.

Starting with a meeting of the Eastern Intercollegiate Outboard Association on Saturday, Jan. 11, the schedule of racing sessions will extend through Friday, Jan. 17. The rules confabs will include those of the inboard runabout and Gold Cup classes, as well as contest board meetings for the 91, 135 and 225 cubic inch inboard hydroplanes, and the National Outboard Racing Commission. The schedule follows:

Saturday, Jan. 11—Eastern Intercollegiate Outboard Association.
Monday, Jan. 13—Inboard Runabout Contest Board.
Tuesday, Jan. 14—Contest Boards, 91-135 and 225 cubic inch inboard hydroplane classes.
Wednesday, Jan. 15—Gold Cup Contest Board.
Friday, Jan. 17—National Outboard Racing Commission.

The American Power Boat Association will hold its annual convention during the show, probably on Jan. 16, at which time the A. P. B. A. Council also will meet to pass upon any inboard racing rule changes voted by the various contest boards.

Barons Drop Blake

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Cleveland hockey club sent Bob Blake, left wing, to its Minneapolis associate in the American Association. American Hockey League rules permit its clubs to dress 14 men for each game and the Barons still will have a roster of 16 players.

Blake was a regular in the Barons' lineup during the last two seasons. He reported late this year and missed the entire preseason training camp.

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The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
BOSTON

These All Meant Home

THE FIRST HOME of all smelled of lavender polish, burning pine and sometimes of the sea. It stood upon a low hill by the Firth of Forth, a white, rough-cast house with a monkey-puzzle on the front lawn and the softest turf in Scotland between the rose-beds. It was the shrine of early childhood, and its memories are keen, if few. What, now that one comes to think of them, are they—those recalled realities that were once part of just everything?

Lying in bed on summer evenings, watching the long twilight dim on the nursery walls, listening to the churr of the lawn-mower or the click-scrape of a hoe, or the steady chumbling of clippers round the flower-beds—the nest the house-martins made each year by the nursery window—a red-haired servant-girl called Jean, and Cook, fat as butter, by the store-cupboard with its morning bounty of sultanas and raisins—the rough bank where daffodils danced in spring, and the bitter-sweet scent of the flowering currants—red-coated golfers on the nearby links—gray gravel on the drive, and a hallway cloakroom full of fishing-rods, golf clubs and small scarlet spiders. And those, with the constantly changing skies over the estuary, are about all that I remember of the first home.

* * *

There have been other homes. Everyone sees the changing phases of his life from the windows of his present four walls. Maybe six, maybe a dozen times, the word "home" takes on a new perspective—the familiarity of a river changes for that of a hill, of a hill for a concrete cranny quilted from the din of the city.

They were once so real, so absolute, those homes. The second home, which lay by the Thames, was a house of no great beauty, but with an atmosphere all its own. Scarlet geraniums, silver-poplars, ruddy phlox in a corner of the garden, and wistaria scrambling up into my bedroom window. There was a veranda with basket chairs and a horrid—but I thought wonderful—little contraption of string and colored glass that tinkled eternally in the breeze. The river was the spirit of that home, always passing by over the reeds, smelling with its unforgettable river smell. Moorhens built their reed homes out in the eyot; they called in the dawn, and in the long summer dusks when the mayflies danced under the willows. It was all overgrown, and lush, and heavy. The dining-room was cool and full of waxed furniture, and my bedroom in summer-time was stifling under its tiled gable. There was a hideous metal basket of snapdragons in the front garden; the white-painted metal gate never shut properly and always squeaked. Gooseberries, I remember, and little alpine strawberries, and the smell of the horse-cab that brought us from the station, and fishing for baby perch, and the "clock" of croquet balls, and the streaming dank of wet summer days.

* * *

The house in London was home for many years. It was trim, precise and ordered, with a paneled hall, and a Louis XVI drawing-room, and smothers of may blossom in the spring. The summer sun bore down into the front garden like a furnace, the pigeons cooed, and the sparrows churred and chittered from one year's end to another. There, with my father splendid in a tail coat, and myself in a black jacket and striped trousers, I had my first evening party—a real band, and ices, and holly in the hall, and little girls in frilly dresses. I remember my own room, half bedroom, half playroom—full of books, and railway engines, and cricket bats, and a home-made radio, a delicious higgledy-piggledy of a room which was my joy and my mother's despair.

* * *

And then the first home of one's own. No home, surely, like that one. And yet, though it is so comparatively recent, I can remember little more about it than those earlier homes which are enriched by distant memory. It was a little house—oh, just that, just a little house in London full of wedding-presents and excitement, of new dinner services with which to entertain old friends, of lovely mismanagement and not enough money to carpet the hall properly. The Aberdeen dog used to come downstairs, like a heavy rubber ball bouncing, when we returned after going to the cinema or to a play or party. The green shutters for which we saved for six months were pretty, and utterly useless. But the whole thing, from the kitchen and dining-room combined to the living-room which was so smart that we scarcely dared live in it, was—home.

* * *

Then, for two glorious years, there was a home in Spain. That rough stone house among the olives and oranges became the center, the whole of existence. From narrow windows we looked down the sunny red hillsides to the Mediterranean, knew every nook and cranny of the steep acres about us as the essence of home. Olivewood and rosemary burned our winters away, and in summer the cicadas chirped, bullfrogs croaked, and the white hallway was full of plumbago and lemon blossom. Mail came from England once a week; and, after it had arrived, the postman sat in our hearth and played his guitar. We ate rice and oranges and kept two goats, and slept in a bedroom big enough for a palace. How odd to reflect that that, all that, was once "home."

* * *

Odd, because it seems that there can have been no other home but this, the present home. It exists, sturdy, settled and in its own terms, a familiarity of which I cannot see ever the forsaking. Will it, I wonder, be the last home, this seventeenth-century cottage among the low Essex hills, with its wide hearth and seagreen chintz, with fir-trees in the garden and the village green at the front door? For five years it has given up day by day, night by night, the answer to every worry. It holds the laughter of my children, and the pleasure of my friends. It is vague, informal, a trifle careless; but, to my mind, inexpressibly satisfying and lovely. Will there, will there ever, I wonder, be another home to add to the list?

C. GORDON GLOVER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph © by E. H. Newman

THE OLD ROMAN AQUEDUCT CROSSES THE MARKET PLACE OF SEGOVIA, SPAIN

How CAN a person who knows Spain ever say which of her ancient cities is most memorable? For so many are satisfying, distinctive, and unforgettable.

Think of Seville and what mental pictures rise? The Cathedral with its elaborate iron grille-work faintly tinged with gold; the golden Court of the Oranges without; the Giralda, serene and lacelike against an intensity of blue sky; little circuitous white lanes between whiter walls broken here and there with balconies, with iron gates, with window-ledges filled with flaming red flowers in crowded pots. Think of Toledo and one sees: that dramatic, really incredible gorge which El Greco who lived in Toledo so loved to paint, with the city huddled upon one ledge; again the Cathedral, again the stir of a market square with a Moorish arch at the top of a flight of steps leading to an inn which, as people all down the years have fancied, Don Quixote knew; blazing heat and bright awnings and gray-green trees; and the loveliness of Moorish architecture; and, too, the exquisite house of the painter, El Greco. Think of Granada—think of Cordova — think of countless other Spanish cities, replete with history, with beauty and allure. Think, if you will, of Segovia. Then, without a pause, one sees the giant aqueduct which the Romans built two thousand years ago and which still brings water to the city from the Guadarrama Mountains, all blue and silver as they appear so often on canvases by Velasquez.

It bestrides the city, like a Colossus, as many a writer has said. All that goes forward in this city of Segovia unfolds beneath the shadow of this stupendous marvel bequeathed to the countryside by the Romans who were there during the reign of the Emperor Augustus. The market is bustling and boisterous; with people shouting and gesticulating and bargaining, with country carts drawn by burros clattering their hoofs over the cobbles, with cross-country buses which lunge in and out again on their rounds, with the heaped-up riches of gay vegetables and flowers and earthenware jars, with the peasants of Castile, grim-faced, wrapped in immense brown cloaks and leaning on staffs.

The aqueduct pays no heed. It enters the city of Segovia and it leaves again, aloof and proud, efficient, dignified, astonishingly vigorous and beautiful. It has its long-established business to attend to. The Guadarrama Mountains are more than ten miles away, and the people of Segovia must have their water. And so the Romans contrived to leave an indelible stamp upon the place.

"The whole family of man"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW EARNESTLY does mankind long for peace! Yet on every hand there is multiplied evidence of strife among nations. Senseless and brutal warfare could not exist in the world if humanity were humbly willing to accept and act upon the fundamental truth, which is found in the teaching of Christ Jesus, who bade his followers pray to God as "our Father which art in heaven" (Matthew 6:9).

St. Paul, understanding the fatherhood of God, and the Godlike character of the Christ which Jesus revealed, said in his letter to the Colossians (3:9, 10, 11), "Lie not one to another, seeing that ye have put off the old man with his deeds; and have put on the new man, which is renewed in knowledge after the image of him that created him: where there is neither Greek nor Jew, . . . bond nor free: but Christ is all, and in all."

The great present need is a turning to the Bible for guidance and inspiration. There is no denying the fact that since God is the only creator, as the Bible declares, there can be but one creation, and that one expressing the nature of the divine Parent, whom the Scriptures reveal as omnipotent Spirit. Unquestionably, the image of Spirit must be and is spiritual. It cannot be material or mortal.

We are further assured by the Scriptures that God is not only a loving Father, but is divine Love. How then can man, His image, be less than truly loving and lovable? Where in man's real nature is there opportunity for selfishness, greed, fear, and hate? Surely God's children are Godlike.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (pp. 469, 470), "With one Father, even God, the whole family of man would be brethren." She logically concludes that God's creation constitutes one harmonious household, and her teaching makes clear how this simple spiritual fact may be put into practical effect here and now, thus making possible the achievement of that co-operation and reciprocal kindness known as the brotherhood of man, which Christ Jesus revealed, and which Christianity has preached for twenty centuries.

Seemingly confronting the fact of a perfect Principle or Father, divine Love, and its infinitely perfect universe, including man, is the false belief that mortal mind is a creator. This error has resulted in the notion of the human family grouped into various and often hostile tribes and races. Instead of one Mind, this belief presupposes the existence of many minds, often at war with one another and ruling through ignorance and animosity. Against this lying supposition the Apostle John's clarion call has rung down the centuries (I John 3:2), "Beloved, now are we the sons of God."

More than ever in history are world conditions forcing upon mankind a decision. Humanity must choose whether it will give allegiance to "one Father, even God," and thus help to prove that "the whole family of man" is maintained by divine law in perpetual peace, or adhere to the belief that mankind is necessarily a household constantly divided against itself, sinning, suffering, dying.

By the tragic buffetings of war, men are learning that not other nations but warlike thinking is their common enemy. Not by destroying one another, but by overcoming warlike thoughts, through gaining the spiritual concept of man as the image of the Father, of divine Love, will lasting peace and goodwill be won. This is the tender lesson Christian Science is bringing to the world today. The basic fact of man's sonship with God, proclaimed by the Master, is practical and demonstrable, as thousands can testify who have applied it in the overcoming of discord in human relations at home and in the affairs of everyday life; and a wider application of this truth will establish world peace.

God does not know racial antagonisms, jealousies, egotisms, or weaknesses. Into His universe of spiritual ideas can enter no beliefs of racial superiority or inferiority. Tribalism, materiality, and Godlessness, though hoary with age and buttressed by terrifying armaments, have no foundation in Truth, no reality indeed, and must yield to the scientific facts of spiritual existence. Among God's children none are envious, fearful, greedy, hateful, or in want. His household knows no division into "haves" and "have nots," for all His children are equally dear to the all-loving Father, whose goodness is showered upon all impartially.

Let mankind learn that "with one Father, even God, the whole family of man would be brethren." Then will Love break the chains of racial pride and fear. Then will unfold in human thought God's perfect kingdom, wherein are no finite boundaries to divide the interests of one from those of another, and evil will be proved powerless to suppress the normal friendliness among men which even now waits to warm the heart of humanity. Looking to God, the Father, for guidance, nations will meet round the council table as brothers, arbitrating their differences in amity and mutual understanding, as befits members of a common family, for, as Mrs. Eddy declares in Science and Health (p. 205), "When we realize that there is one Mind, the divine law of loving our neighbor as ourselves is unfolded."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.)

"TODA LA FAMILIA HUMANA"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

¿CON CUANTO ANHELO la humanidad desea la paz! Y sin embargo, en todas partes hay evidencia multiforme de lucha entre las naciones. Guerras brutales y sin sentido no podrían existir en el mundo, si la humanidad estuviera dispuesta a aceptar prácticamente y aplicar la verdad fundamental que se encuentra en las enseñanzas de Cristo Jesús, el cual mandó a sus discípulos que en sus oraciones llamasen a Dios: "Padre nuestro, que estás en los cielos" (San Mateo, 6:9).

San Pablo, comprendiendo la paternidad de Dios y la naturaleza divina del Cristo que Jesús reveló, dijo en su carta a los Colosenses (3:9, 10, 11): "No mintáis los unos a los otros, ya que os habéis desnudado del hombre viejo con sus obras, y os habéis revestido del hombre nuevo, el cual se va renovando en ciencia, según la imagen de Aquel que le creó: donde no puede haber tales distinciones como griego y judío, . . . esclavo o libre; sino que Cristo es todo y en todos."

La gran necesidad del presente es que nos volvamos a la Biblia para encontrar dirección e inspiración. Es un hecho que no se puede refutar que, puesto que Dios es el único creador, según la Biblia declara, no puede haber más que una creación,—una creación que expresa la naturaleza del Padre divino, al cual las Sagradas Escrituras revelan como Espíritu omnipotente. No cabe duda de que la imagen del Espíritu debe de ser y es espiritual. No puede ser material o mortal.

Las Sagradas Escrituras nos aseguran además de que Dios no sólo es un Padre amante, sino que es el Amor divino. ¿Como es posible, pues, que el hombre, Su imagen, sea verdaderamente menos que amante y digno de ser amado? ¿Donde en la naturaleza verdadera del hombre puede haber ocasion para egoismo, ansiedad, temor y odio? Bien cierto es que los hijos de Dios son semejantes a Dios.

En el libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, escribe (pág. 469, 470): "Con un solo Padre, a saber, Dios, toda la familia de los hombres serían hermanos." Llega a la conclusión lógica de que la creación de Dios constituye una sola familia armoniosa, y sus enseñanzas explican cómo este sencillo hecho espiritual puede aplicarse en la práctica aquí y ahora, preparando así el camino para el cumplimiento de aquella cooperación y bondad recíproca, conocida como la hermandad de los hombres, que Cristo Jesús reveló, y que la cristiandad ha predicado durante veinte siglos.

Aparentemente oponiéndose al hecho de un perfecto Principio o Padre, el Amor divino, y Su universo infinitamente perfecto, incluyendo al hombre, se encuentra la creencia errónea de que la mente mortal es un creador. Este error ha producido la noción de que la familia humana está dividida en grupos de diferentes y a veces hostiles tribus y razas. En vez de una sola Mente, esta noción presupone la existencia de muchas mentes, a menudo luchando las unas con las otras y reinando por medio de la ignorancia y la animosidad. Contra esta suposición engañadora se dirigió la amonestación del apóstol Juan, que, cual llamada de clarín, ha sonado a través de los siglos (I. Juan, 3:2): "Amados míos, ahora somos hijos de Dios."

Más que nunca en la historia, las condiciones mundiales están forzando al género humano a tomar una decisión. La humanidad tiene que decidir, si quiere rendir homenaje a "un solo Padre, a saber, Dios", contribuyendo de esta manera a probar que "toda la familia de los hombres" se mantiene por medio de la ley divina en perpetua paz; o si quiere adherirse a la creencia de que el genero humano es necesariamente una familia dividida contra sí misma,—hombres que pecan, sufren y mueren.

Por medio de los trágicos golpes de la guerra, los hombres están aprendiendo que no las otras naciones, sino el pensamiento guerrero es el enemigo común. No es por destruirse los unos a los otros, sino venciendo pensamientos guerreros mediante la adquisición del concepto espiritual del hombre como imagen del Padre—el Amor divino—que se ganará paz duradera y buena voluntad. Esta es la lección tan llena de gracia que la Ciencia Cristiana trae al mundo de hoy. El hecho fundamental de la filiación del hombre con Dios, que el Maestro proclamó, es práctico y demostrable, como millares pueden testificar que lo han aplicado para vencer la discordia en las relaciones humanas tanto en el hogar como en los asuntos de la vida diaria; y una aplicación más extendida de esta verdad establecerá la paz mundial.

Dios no sabe nada de antagonismos raciales, egoismo de una naturaleza u de otra, celos o debilidades. En Su universo de ideas espirituales no pueden entrar ningunas nociones de superioridad o inferioridad racial. Los conceptos erróneos de tribu, materialidad y ateismo, por antiquísimos que sean, y por apoyados que se encuentren por medio de armamentos formidables, no tienen fundamento en la Verdad, ni en efecto realidad ninguna, sino tienen que ceder a los hechos científicos de la existencia espiritual. Entre los hijos de Dios no hay nadie que sea envidioso, temeroso, ansioso, rencoroso o pobre. Su hogar no está dividido en "los que tienen" y "los que no tienen"; porque todos Sus hijos son igualmente preciosos para con su Padre, amante de todos, cuya bondad se derrama sobre todos sin parcialidad.

La humanidad tiene que aprender que "con un solo Padre, a saber, Dios, toda la familia de los hombres serían hermanos." Entonces el Amor romperá las cadenas del orgullo de raza y del temor. Entonces se desarrollará en el pensamiento humano el reino perfecto de Dios, en el cual no hay fronteras finitas que dividan los intereses de los unos de los intereses de los otros; y se demostrará que el mal no es capaz de suprimir la amistad normal entre los hombres, que hasta en este momento está dispuesta a calentar el corazón de la humanidad. Recurriendo a Dios, el Padre, para que les guíe, los pueblos se reunirán alrededor de la mesa del consejo como hermanos que son, ajustando sus dificultades por medio del arbitraje, en amistad y mutuo entendimiento, tal como es propio para miembros de una familia común; porque según Mary Baker Eddy declara en la página 205 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH (CIENCIA Y SALUD): "Cuando comprendemos que no hay más que una Mente, la ley divina de amar a nuestro prójimo como a nosotros mismos se desarrolla."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Navigator of a Spanish Canoe

IT APPEARS on inquiry, amid much laughter, that we are not merely going for a furious ride on an unusually good road, but that we are to embark at a certain village upon the banks of one of the innumerable arms of the river, and in a canoe into the bargain. We are to sail majestically up the Magdalena and we are to be the guests of a Spanish count.

And it all falls out as we are told. But it must not be imagined that going to the village in question is as easy as it would be, say, in Connecticut. No one seems to know the way. More than once the cars swerve round corners axle deep in dust, roar past old Spanish churches baking in the sun, and halt as the track fades away into a nothingness of rock and sand and scrub. No way through. We go back and try again, leaving the church in a memorable blazing silence. And at length, some thirty miles from Barranquilla, a shout from the car, ahead announces success. We rush into a village, dogs bark, children run to the doors, and a brown muscular person in an enormous straw hat springs on the running board . . . and astonishes the stranger by squatting down contentedly on his hams and pointing the way to the driver . . . And very soon we stop, for the last time, as the car runs out upon a little beach where a fifty-foot canoe, fashioned out of one mighty trunk, floats upon a vast expanse of water lilies.

It is here, facing these lilies, miles and miles of them, and facing, moreover, the great wall of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta rising across the plain, that we abandon modern means of transportation. There is no way to take us to our destination save canoes. . . .

When everything is embarked, and a majority of the children of the village have come down to witness our exploits, we push off. Each poleman has an eighteen-foot pole fitted at the end with a sharp pronged fork of mangrove root, hard as iron and tough as hickory, which he plunges into the mass of growth at the bottom and then walks aft on his little temporary deck. We advance and the canoe heels over at every lunge of the poleman in a very alarming manner. We are assured, however, that she is very difficult to capsize. We adjust ourselves to the motion, gradually relax our panicky grip on the gunwales, and, in spite of an extremely hot sun, begin to enjoy our amphibious existence. We pass among islands of tropical vegetation, with here and there a solitary human tending a microscopic plantation of bananas beside a small hut, and pausing in his labour to stare as we go by. Sometimes the way lies through a narrow winding passage arched over with trees so that we have to stoop into the canoe, and our faces are cut by the thin tough vines. The low forest of the delta has closed about us, and we wander in a waste of aimless waters, of sudden quick currents amid stagnant reaches, brooks coursing through lakes, of blind entrances to nowhere ending in thickets and impracticable swamp, so that we pole backward with rudder unshipped and try again in another direction.

The river, however, is not so far off as one might suppose.—From "Sunlight in Granada," by WILLIAM MCFEE, copyright, 1923, 1925, reprinted with permission from Doubleday, Doran and Company, Inc.

Second Spring

(An Interlude)

If you will tune your ears to the garden hedges,
To the orchards and the wild grape thickets
Where the climbing vines, heavy with fruit,
Purple the young birches, you will hear the songs
Of this second spring, the bluebird,
The white-throated sparrow, and the robin.
This is an interlude—a pause that comes
Before winter brushes the songs away.

LANSING CHRISTMAN

"for the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds"
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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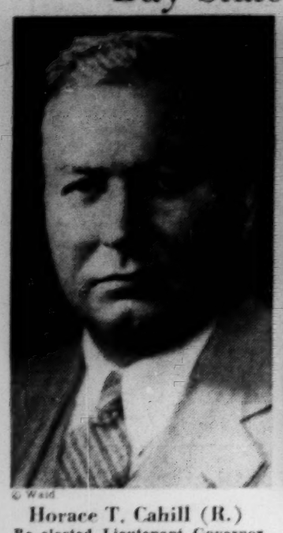
Bay State Winners



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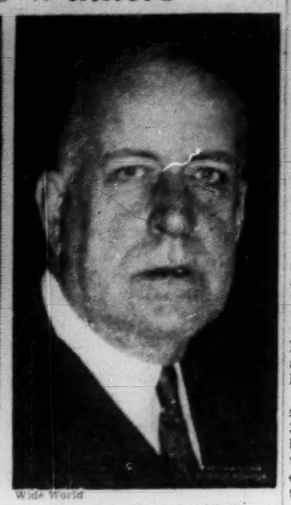
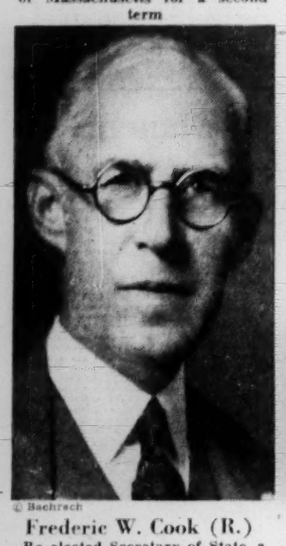
Horace T. Cahill (R.)
Re-elected Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts for a second term



Wide World

David I. Walsh (D.)
Re-elected to a fourth term in the United States Senate.



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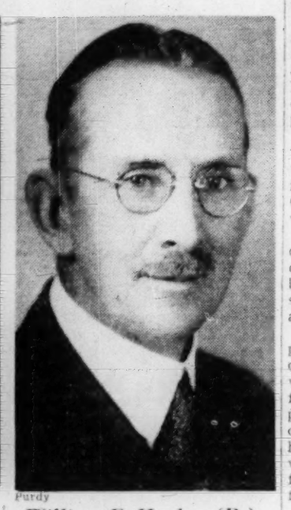
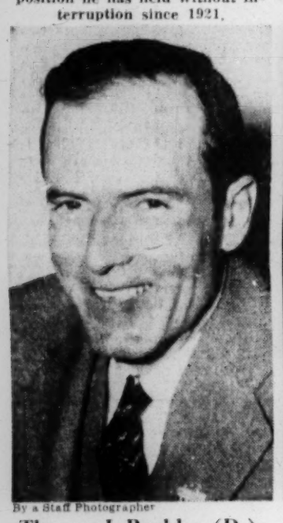
Frederic W. Cook (R.)
Re-elected Secretary of State, a position he has held without interruption since 1921.



Purdy

William E. Hurley (R.)
Re-elected State Treasurer for a third term.



By a Staff Photographer

Thomas J. Buckley (D.)
Former Boston WPA worker who apparently defeated Russell A. Wood, Republican, for State Auditor.

Robert T. Bushnell (R.)
Former District Attorney of Middlesex County, new Attorney General

Plan E Wins Victory In Cambridge Election

By De Witt John
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Voting themselves a peaceful revolution in local affairs, Cambridge voters gave the proposal for Plan E city government a decisive victory at the polls, election returns revealed today.

This means that after Jan 1, 1942, Cambridge will have a city manager as its chief executive and a city council elected by proportional representation. The mayor will be a figurehead. Cambridge thus becomes the first New England community to adopt "P. R.," and the only Massachusetts city to have a city manager.

The unofficial complete totals showed 25,875 voted "Yes," to 18,323 voting "No." There were 7,513 blanks. This big margin of more than 7,500 votes—far beyond highest expectations—caused a sensation even in Plan E circles.

Carried Eight Wards

Plan E carried eight of Cambridge's eleven wards. The remaining three wards include Ward 1, northeast Cambridge, where the Italian element is strong; Ward 3, midtown stronghold of Mayor John W. Lyons, leader of the anti-Plan E forces; and Ward 11, home of former Mayor John D. Lynch, prominent opponent of Plan E.

Outstanding in the Plan E victory was the triumph in Ward 6, which is heavily Irish and Negro in composition, and is the home of City Councilor Michael Sullivan, vigorous opponent of Plan E.

Dissatisfaction with the present city administration with its heavy debt, high tax rate, and recent budget snarl were credited by observers as having been tremendous assets to the Plan E forces.

The victory, after a quiet campaign, reverses the 1938 rejection of Plan E in Cambridge by 1,767 votes following a stirring, hard-fought campaign. The city employees did not show the militant organized strength this year they had previously shown—a condition which some observers feel resulted from the disturbing trend of city fiscal affairs.

Starts in 1942

The "revolution" for Cambridge will take place Jan. 1, 1942. At that time Mayor John W. Lyons will finish his two-year term. So will the City Council, which consists of 11 members elected by wards and four others elected at large. On that date, the old mayor-council government will pass into oblivion.

Taking over city affairs will be a nine-man City Council elected at large by proportional representation. This body will choose a Mayor for ceremonial purposes from its membership. It will also appoint a City Manager.

The first P. R. election will occur next November. No mayor will be elected, for the first time in Cambridge's long history. But in addition to a nine-man city council, the city's voters will choose six school committeemen by proportional representation, on a separate ballot. The Mayor chosen later by the new Council will serve as Chairman of the School Committee.

Proportional representation means that the voter expresses his first, second, third and subsequent choices on the ballot. If the candidate of his first choice loses the election, the candidate of his second choice may receive his vote.

The victory follows a dogged, persistent educational campaign by volunteer workers for Plan E. There was much doorbell-ringing and pavement-pounding; much speaking before small clubs and organizations; much distributing of folders. In practically every ward of the city, Plan E committees, under a central committee headed by Dean James E. Landis of the Harvard Law School and including many persons of prominence, was functioning as far back as September.

The opposition, of which the city employees' group was the spearhead, did not get underway until Mayor Lyons publicly announced his opposition to the proposal only a few weeks ago. Several public debates of the issue followed.

It is obviously a victory for what politicians call the "good government people." These latter folk hope the Plan E triumph will mark the passing of such practices as extensive borrowing for street department pay rolls, which have customarily soared around election time; the end of inefficiency; and the beginning of a gradual decline in both city debt and the tax rate.

Under the new charter, the city will hire a City Manager at a salary not to exceed $20,000. City Councilors will get $4,000, and the Mayor an additional $1,000. At present the Councilors get $500 and the Mayor $7,500.

QuincyBeatsPlanE

Plan E met decisive defeat at the hands of the Quincy electorate for the second time in two years, election returns showed today. The figures indicated a defeat by approximately 2 to 1—a more severe trimming than the Plan E forces suffered in Quincy at the 1938 election.

Complete official figures for Quincy showed 19,401 voting "No" and 11,039 voting "Yes" on the Plan.

The results in Quincy furnished contrasts with those in Cambridge, where the proposal for city manager-proportional representation government won by a resounding majority. The plan won in the University City, which is heavily Democratic, although it relied upon Republicans for much of its strength. Quincy, which is heavily Republican, defeated the plan.

The explanation, according to observers, lies in two factors: the opposition of the Republican organization led by Mayor Thomas S. Burgin, and the lack of spectacular civic abuses or dangers as an incentive to voters. Conditions in Quincy hardly parallel those in Cambridge, where the city's fiscal troubles are believed to have given widespread support to Plan E.

Chicopee voters defeated the Plan E charter yesterday by vote of 7,985 to 6,793. This was the first time the plan had come up for consideration at the polls.

In North Adams, the fourth Massachusetts city to have the plan on the ballot this year, Plan E was defeated 5,518 to 2,807.

That Tired Feelin' Hits Vote Counters

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 6 (AP) Election officials here were confronted with an unique situation today when the precinct officers in Ward 10, Precinct 1, grew weary of counting ballots and quit in a body to go home.

Patrolman John J. Chartier on duty at the polling place at the Pleasant Street Baptist Church notified the City Clerk. He hurried to the polling place, took the ballots that had not been counted, sealed them and brought them to City Hall where an experienced crew of counters were put to work on them.

City Clerk Malcolm C. Midgley said it was the first time there had been such an occurrence in the long time that he had conducted elections.

In Close Contest

By a Staff Photographer

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall

By a Staff Photographer

Attorney General Paul A. Dever

Saltonstall Widens Lead; 28 Precincts Unreported

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Republican, was still leading Attorney General Paul A. Dever, Democratic aspirant for the gubernatorial chair, by 6,887 votes late this afternoon. There were still 28 precincts in unpredictable districts to be heard from.

However, the Governor's lead had climbed from a low of 4,400 votes, reached shortly after noon, and observers felt the Governor would win the final contest.

That a recount will be called for definitely loomed late today when State Police were called in to guard ballot boxes in Lawrence, Lowell, Revere, Chelsea, New Bedford, Springfield and Cambridge. These are normally Democratic voting communities, and it was understood the police guard was asked by the Governor's office.

Boston Police, too, took up guard over those ballots already sent to the State House.

The race actually became close as the count of the last 500 of Massachusetts' 1,810 precincts was started. At one time the Governor piled up a 41,000-vote lead, but later that was cut to less than 5,000 as late-reporting industrial communities swelled the Dever total.

For a period it appeared that the Governor might once again be defeated in a close contest as he was by Francis E. Kelly, Democrat, for Lieutenant Governor in 1936.

Dever Never in Lead

The Saltonstall victory was staged despite the fact that President Roosevelt carried Massachusetts by more than 125,000 votes and Senator David I. Walsh defeated his Republican opponent, Henry Parkman, Jr., by 200,000 votes.

Earlier in the race as the Governor's up-state vote total showed alarming reductions he appeared a certain loser. But when Mr. Dever carried Boston only by 62,000 the Saltonstall political fortunes appeared brighter. But it was after the Boston totals had been counted that the real "see-saw" race between the Governor and Mr. Dever began. At no time, however, did Mr. Dever actually lead Mr. Saltonstall in the stretch drive but he slashed sharply the G. O. P. majority.

Thomas J. Buckley, Democratic "mystery" candidate, staged the real surprise of the Massachusetts elections when he defeated Russell A. Wood, Republican State Auditor, in a race second only to the gubernatorial contest in its spectacular results. Mr. Buckley was the only Democrat seeking State office to win.

The Buckley State Auditor victory was surprising because his Democratic nomination was attributed to voter confusion between his name and that of Thomas H. Buckley, former Democratic State Auditor. He is an auditor by profession, making his first attempt at politics.

The other G. O. P. State office nominees were victorious by varying margins. Thus the State office line-up for the next two years will be Governor, Mr. Saltonstall; Lieutenant Governor, Horace T. Cahill; Secretary of State, Frederic W. Cook; State Treasurer, William E. Hurley; State Auditor, Mr. Buckley, and Atorney General, Robert T. Bushnell.

Boston Result Surprises

Observers were amazed as Governor Saltonstall won in the face of a Roosevelt victory by approximately 125,000 votes and a Senator Walsh re-election by 200,000.

Likewise, amazement was expressed at the poor Boston run made by Attorney General Dever. He actually lost the State election in Boston, for throughout the remainder of the State the Governor suffered sharp vote reductions compared to his 1938 winning totals against James M. Curley.

As far as pluralities are concerned Mr. Dever ran no better in Boston than Mr. Curley two years ago when thousands of Boston Democrats turned against him at the polls. Obviously this year Mr. Dever was also deserted by a substantial group of Boston Democrats, giving rise to the belief that Curley followers may have cut Mr. Dever in retaliation for the 1938 desertion of their chief, despite Mr. Curley's public support of Mr. Dever.

Another factor in the Boston picture was that G. O. P. voters were out in full force, as was evident by the activity in the Republican wards, 4 and 5.

Comparison With 1936

The Saltonstall Boston total of 136,793 votes compared to Mr. Dever's 198,714 amazed even his Republican followers, whose fondest pre-election hopes were that he would retain his 1938 Boston total of 121,031, while the Dever forces had anticipated the Saltonstall figure would drop to 100,000. With the record turnout of 340,000 Boston voters, typical of interest throughout the State, the Dever backers had expected a substantial Boston lead, reaching possibly as high as 150,000.

In capturing Massachusetts' 17 electoral votes, President Roosevelt actually increased his voting strength over 1936, but the substantial vote gains made by Mr. Willkie cut the plurality to approximately 100,000 compared to 174,000 four years ago.

The President polled 981,571 votes in 1,698 of the 1,810 Massachusetts precincts, while in 1936 his complete State total was 942,716. On the other hand in 1,653 precincts Mr. Willkie polled 869,248 votes, while Mr. Landon was able to pile up only 768,613 in the entire State.

Despite cuts by Italian-Americans and anti-third term Democrats in some territories, Mr. Roosevelt ran ahead of his 1936 totals in most communities throughout the State. Mr. Willkie also increased the Republican vote substantially in practically all cities and towns.

It is believed most of the Willkie increase came from new voters and the shift of many of the 118,000 Lemke (Union Party) votes of 1936 to his banner.

President Roosevelt ran strongly in all industrial communities, and most rural sections.

Senator Walsh ran well ahead of the entire Democratic ticket, including President Roosevelt, to defeat Henry Parkman, Jr., his Republican opponent.

Cook Wins Again

In the minor State-wide office, Frederic W. Cook, perennial G. O. P. Secretary of State, once more ran well ahead of every other Republican candidate, as he was elected for his 11th consecutive two-year term. Mrs. Katherine A. Foley of Lawrence, Democratic nominee this year and in 1938, ran a poor second, although her margin of defeat was somewhat less than that in 1938.

Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill made a strong run, being re-elected easily over Owen A. Gallagher of Boston.

Similarly State Treasurer William E. Hurley gained a substantial victory margin over John J. Donahue of Somerville, Democratic nominee.

Robert T. Bushnell of Newton, the Republican hominee, succeeds Mr. Dever as Attorney General, by his victory over James H. Brennan of Boston.

Democrats Sweep N. E. Except Maine, Vermont

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With about 100,000 less voting power than in 1936 a Democratic gale swept up over New England today, stopping short only at the borders of Maine and Vermont.

President Roosevelt carried Connecticut and Massachusetts with—on the basis of nearly complete returns—a plurality of 156,010. But four years ago he had a plurality in the same states of 277,000.

Curiously, the President did better in both Maine and Vermont this year than he did four years ago. Wendell L. Willkie won Vermont by 14,091 votes, and Maine by 9,046. In 1936, Alf Landon carried the same states by 19,000 and 42,000, respectively.

In Rhode Island and New Hampshire, too, the President picked up strength. Complete figures from Rhode Island show him with 181,881 votes, and a plurality of 3,000 above his 1936 total. In New Hampshire he rolled up 117,330 votes and a plurality 8,500 votes in excess of his lead four years ago.

The region will send 17 Republicans and 13 Democrats to the House of Representatives in Washington, a gain of six for the Democrats. The senatorial delegation remains the same, however, split six to six, with southern tier of Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts sending Democrats and the northern tier sending Republicans.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, after a close race in which it appeared until early this afternoon that he might win, finally saw his majority in doubt as late returns from remote precincts in several industrial towns gave more votes to Attorney General Paul A. Dever, Democratic aspirant for the gubernatorial chair.

President Roosevelt easily captured the Bay State's 17 electoral votes, and veteran Democratic United States Senator David I. Walsh was an easy victor over Henry Parkman, Jr., Republican.

Other Republican Governors likewise did not fare well. Gov. William H. Vanderbilt of Rhode Island lost to J. Howard McGrath, former United States District Attorney, by 37,341 votes. Mr. McGrath leads a clean sweep of Democrats into state offices.

Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin, Republican, of Connecticut, was defeated in his bid for re-election by Robert A. Hurley, Connecticut's Commissioner of Public Works. The Hurley plurality was 12,889, while President Roosevelt carried the state by 55,989.

Robert O. Blood, Republican former President of the State Senate, was elected Governor of New Hampshire.

In Vermont, Lieutenant Governor William H. Wills, Republican, stepped into the gubernatorial chair vacated by George D. Aiken who was advanced to the United States Senate.

Maine had previously chosen Sumner Sewall, Republican, Governor in its State elections.

The general pattern of the election brings out several interesting aspects. The decline in Rooseveltian popularity in the most highly industrialized centers, and the gain in the more traditionally inclined Republican areas hints that voters were influenced more by issues of international relations and national defense than by the domestic reforms of the New Deal. Reluctance to make a change during a tense period evidently outweighed third-term considerations in the thoughts of many.

As expected, the vote for the President from those New England precincts where men and women of the maximum hours and minimum wage work and live was strong.

Any exact analysis of those precincts having a predominance of one racial group or another is not yet possible, except that in Rhode Island, where there are sizable blocs of Italian and French-Canadian voters Mr. Roosevelt showed a gain though not a dramatically large one. The reputed Italian resentment at the "stab-in-the-back" speech, therefore, cannot be accurately estimated.

But from the fact that the President ran well ahead of the Democratic tickets in each state, it appears that a good proportion of the voters was considering national and state issues on separate planes and somewhat independently of party label.

The situation in Connecticut helps illustrate its point. President Roosevelt's plurality was 55,000; yet Governor Baldwin lost by 12,000 or 13,000 votes. Significantly, Governor Baldwin had campaigned, very largely, on the Republican thesis that if private business is left alone and encouraged by government it can bring back prosperity.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and much colder tonight; minimum in Boston near 37; Thursday fair and colder; fresh northwest winds.

Maine: Considerable cloudiness, snow flurries and colder tonight and Thursday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Considerable cloudiness, snow flurries tonight and Thursday, much colder tonight, colder Thursday.

Massachusetts: Fair except considerable cloudiness and snow flurries in Berkshires tonight and Thursday, much colder tonight, colder Thursday.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair, much colder tonight; Thursday fair and colder.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	54	56	New York	52	52
Chicago	38	36	Norfolk	66	59
Denver	21	21	Philadelphia	51	50
Kansas City	33	31	St. Louis	35	55
Los Angeles	54	52	San Francisco	59	55
Miami	71	70	Washington	50	50
New Orleans	69	68			

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T. Nov. 6.
B—Minimum for previous 12 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 4:18 p. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Thursday, 4:36 a. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:02 p. m.

Cambridge Plans Evening Schools

Cambridge public school evening classes will open this week offering free instruction in more than two score subjects.

Classes, covering a wide range of commercial subjects and technical trades, will be conducted in schools in various parts of the City.

Tax Collections At Peak in Quincy

Quincy tax collections for 1940 have reached a new peak with 59 per cent of the $3,969,613.63 levy collected, Ralph G. Messenger, City Tax Collector, announced today.

He said collections of real estate, personal, and poll taxes were the highest in the history of the City and climaxed a steady increase since 1934.

The total amount received is about $400,000 more than in 1938, returns for last year being slightly tardy because the State tax rate was not available until October and tax bills were not sent out until Oct. 10. The collection record is highest this year according to percentage and also in actual cash.

Harmony in Harmony; Roosevelt, Willkie Even

By the Associated Press

Harmony, Maine, Nov. 6

There was harmony in Harmony last night. The presidential vote: Roosevelt, 170; Willkie, 170.

This Somerset county went 3-1 for Republican Alf M. Landon in the 1936 election.

How Boston Voted by Wards

	President		Governor		Senator	
	Willkie	Roosevelt	Saltonstall	Dever	Parkman	Walsh
1	6,722	13,289	5,769	13,537	3,315	13,732
2	2,373	8,757	2,146	8,998	1,379	9,332
3	5,981	11,457	5,640	11,194	3,870	11,973
4	6,743	7,592	8,441	5,810	7,562	6,240
5	10,095	5,829	11,067	4,797	9,761	5,642
6	2,834	9,284	2,564	9,358	1,709	9,792
7	3,495	10,658	3,360	10,619	2,279	11,314
8	2,925	7,278	2,578	8,052	1,962	8,270
9	3,302	8,308	4,104	7,308	3,451	7,137
10	4,252	8,070	3,432	8,851	2,364	9,555
11	4,234	8,646	4,225	8,669	3,167	9,102
12	4,558	12,664	7,857	8,189	7,030	8,005
13	4,335	8,594	4,179	8,652	2,944	9,462
14	2,136	19,789	8,954	12,206	8,381	11,314
15	4,058	8,645	3,837	8,789	2,399	9,879
16	6,580	10,246	6,075	10,798	4,117	12,404
17	7,142	9,526	7,612	8,905	5,733	10,387
18	8,716	11,287	9,163	10,763	6,929	12,449
19	7,615	7,931	7,183	8,364	5,229	9,830
20	11,928	7,957	11,389	8,367	8,238	11,220
21	8,893	10,115	11,390	7,520	9,383	9,047
22	3,917	9,481	5,954	9,380	4,095	10,859

Elections Mean Work for Newspapermen

By a Staff Photographer

Journalistic Knights of Round Table

Boston newspapermen, pooling their resources, perennially add up for their readers on election night the results of the day's voting. In constant contact with their offices, the reporters tabulate returns provided by the co-operation of Boston police and election officials. A midnight to midday assignment, finished only when the 386th precinct has reported its tally, the "combine" of newsmen has become as much a part of local post-election features as the victory parades and dinners.

State Board Lists Covered N.H. Bridges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—The New Hampshire Planning and Development Commission has made a survey of covered bridges in the State, which it admits may not be complete, but includes the location of 40 such bridges.

Here is the list as compiled by the Planning and Development Commission: Bath, three over the Ammonoosuc River; Bradford, one over the Warner River; Campton, one over the West Branch and one over the Pemigewasset River; Concord, one over the Contoocook River; Colebrook, two over the Connecticut River; Conway, two over the Saco River.

Cornish, one over the Connecticut River and one over Mill Brook; Errol, one over the Androscoggin River; Groveton, one over the Nash River; Hollis, one over the Contoocook River; Lancaster, three over the Connecticut River; Langdon, one over Cold River; Lebanon, one over Blood's Brook and one over the Mascoma River; Lincoln, one over the Pemigewasset River; Merrimack, one over the Souhegan River; Ossipee, one over the Bear Camp River; Pittsburg, one over Indian Stream and one over Perry Stream.

Pittsburg-Clarksville, one over the Connecticut River; Plymouth, one over the Baker River; Salisbury, one over the Blackwater River; Sandwich, one over Cold River; Swanzey, two over the Ashuelot River; Winchester, one over the Mirey River; Woodstock, two over the Pemigewasset River; and Warner, one over the Warner River.

Salvation Army Reports $132,000

Already more than $132,000 of the $200,000 needed to operate the budget of the Salvation Army in Boston has been contributed.

Urging the co-operation of leaders in professional and industrial groups, in his report yesterday at a luncheon meeting at the Chamber of Commerce, Damon E. Hall, General Chairman of the Industry and Finance Division, stated that inquiries his office had received indicated that thousands of Boston men and women wished to help the Army.

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All wool in beautiful colors.
$45 and up
Tone in your own choice of 30 genuine Scotch Tweeds
Romanes & Paterson
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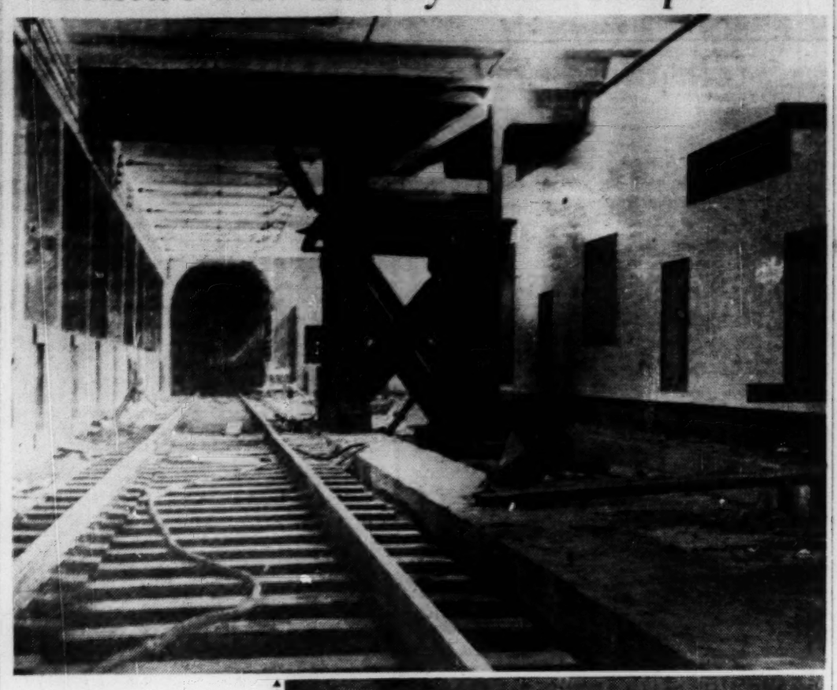
Boston's New Subway Nears Completion



New Subway Due to Open About Jan. 1

Work on Boston's new Huntington Avenue subway is proceeding according to schedule, and the new tube will be put in operation about Jan. 1, Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, chairman of the Boston Transit Commission, said today. Workmen are now installing the white tile to line the walls at the two new stations located at Mechanics Building and at Symphony Hall.

One of the largest Work Projects Administration enterprises in the nation, the new $5,000,000 subway is being built almost entirely by W. P. A. labor. The tracks are being installed by the Boston Elevated Railway, which will lease the tube from the City.

The twin tubes part near Massachusetts Avenue and run along the sides of Huntington Avenue for a distance to make room for the new underpass which will carry Huntington Avenue traffic under Massachusetts Avenue. The tracks will rise to the surface near the Boston Opera House, where huge steel girders have been installed to carry the tracks up the incline.

The tubes themselves extend a little farther than do the underground tracks, so that the tubes can be extended in the future without interrupting the subway service.

By a Staff Photographer

Scenes in the Huntington Avenue Tube

Top—View looking down the new tube from Mechanics Station to Copley Square. Lower—Workman laying tile in the new Mechanics Station.

New Hampshire Lists Big Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—The New Hampshire State Tax Commission has released the list of the largest taxpayers in the State for 1940, with the Boston & Maine Railroad leading the list. Figures show the railroad is being taxed on $14,500,000 worth of property, but after deduction of properties taxed locally the railroad will be taxed by the State on $12,840,885 in property with the rate being $3.41 a $1000, the average tax rate for the communities of the State. The assessment will be $437,874:18.

The railroad is followed by the Connecticut River Power Company, which will pay $59,675 on $1,750,000 in property; the Public Service Company of New Hampshire, which will pay $37,510 on a valuation of $1,100,000; the New Hampshire Gas & Electric Company, which will pay $17,050; the Concord Electric Company, which will pay $13,640; the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, which will pay $11,935; the Western Union Telegraph Company, which will pay $5,456; and the Postal Telegraph Company, which will pay $852.50.

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FOURTH FLOOR

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Tremont at Temple Place Boston

Gloucester 'Sea Serpent' Recalled by Old Manuscript

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Monsters of the deep reported from Loch Ness to the mouth of the Columbia, Cape Cod, Lake Superior and Gloucester Bay have been entertaining and exciting to fisherfolk and landlubbers alike since long before Christopher Columbus braved their wrath to sail into the midst of Terra Incognita, supposedly their private habitat.

No natural scientist today takes these periodic reports seriously, for they know intimately, almost every denizen of the deep. Two recent newspaper reports of "sea serpents" on the Cape, for example turned out to be (1) a basking shark and (2) a small harbor whale. But they might just as well have been a sea cow, a king mackeral, or a black snake. All three have acted in the sea serpent role many times.

But there were natural scientists of an era not so long past, who did believe in sea serpents, and the New England Museum of Natural History has a semi-scientific report of 1817 in its library which was one of the reasons why Sir Joseph Banks accepted serpent tales. It is a "Report of a Committee of the Linnaean Society of New England, Relative To a Large Marine Animal, Supposed to Be a Serpent, Seen Near Cape Ann, Massachusetts, in August, 1817."

The strange sea monster was reported to have made its appearance repeatedly that Summer in the harbor of Gloucester. Basking on the surface in calm, bright weather, it resembled a serpent in its long slender form and its motions. It was of immense length (at least 40 to 60 feet) and it moved with wonderful rapidity, according to the descriptions. Its body, or what could be seen of it as it swam, seemed to have a number of humps which gave the appearance of a string of "buoys or casks following each other in line."

The old manuscript was resurrected by Dr. Glover M. Allen in a "note" in the current issue of The New England Naturalist, publication of the New England Museum of Natural History. Apparently the Linnaean Society appointed a committee to collect evidence with regard to the existence and appearance of any such animal, with the result that a set of 25 questions put to those who gave sworn statements as eyewitnesses "known to be reliable and honest men" resulted in no two accounts being the same.

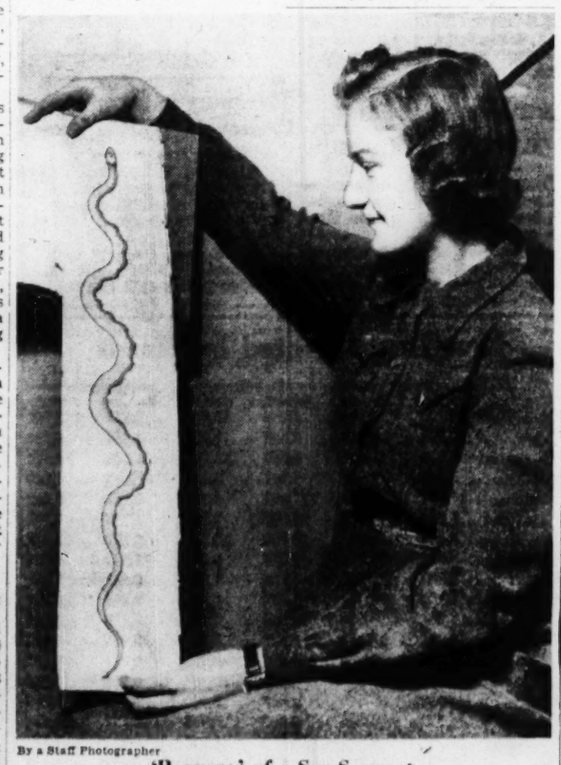
Some deposed and said that the sinuosities (wiggles) were vertical while others said they were horizontal, or like a snake. (Unfortunately, snakes have no muscular mechanism for up and down wiggles.) One man reported the monster was about the size of a barrel, another the size of a man and a third, one Matthew Gaffney, bolder than the rest, had approached the monster in a boat and even fired his rifle at its head from about 30 feet, without effect. He said the head "held a short distance above the water appeared full as large as a four-gallon keg: his body was large as a barrel, and his length that I saw, I should judge 40 feet at least."

According to Dr. Allen, "the report of the Society comes to an unfortunate anticlimax, however, with a detailed account of a serpent about three feet long, killed near the shore of Cape Ann and exhibited in Boston as 'the progeny of the great serpent.'"

State Board Announces Course on Insurance

To assist young professional people, married couples and others in making insurance and retirement plans, the State Department of Education announces a university extension course on "Financing of Insurance and Retirement Plans," to be given on Wednesdays, 7:45 p. m., starting this evening at State University Center, Newbury and Exeter Streets.

Bion H. Francis, Director Insurance Division, American Institute for Economic Research, will give the course.



By a Staff Photographer

'Progeny' of a Sea Serpent

Miss Mary B. Young, assistant librarian at the New England Museum of Natural History, exhibits an early drawing showing a representation of the supposed offspring of the Gloucester sea serpent of 1817. This drawing was widely exhibited in Boston a short time after the sea serpent's reputed "appearance."

Cranberry Crop Lighter In Bay State

The 1940 cranberry crop in Massachusetts—now beginning to go to market—is expected to be a third smaller than last year's, according to the latest estimates from Ellsworth W. Bell, Massachusetts State College marketing specialist.

The smaller crop is due partly to the severe winter of 1939-1940 with a shortage of water in some sections which made it impossible to give proper protection to the vines, and partly to the long series of late spring frosts which aggravated the situation.

Cranberries differ from all other New England crops, since they must be kept under water for six months each year. The cranberries need an abundant supply of fresh water both during the growing season and for protection against frost.

Cranberry bogs on Cape Cod and in Southern Plymouth County produce nearly three-fourths of the world's cranberry supply.

Present prospects are that there will be about 340,000 barrels of Bay State cranberries this year, compared with 490,000 last year, and a 10-year average from 1929 to 1938 of 405,500 barrels. The national supply is expected to be about 571,300 barrels compared with 704,100 barrels last year, and a 10-year average of 590,390 barrels.

Although cranberry prices are running two to three dollars a barrel higher this year than last, Mr. Bell expects the total income to growers will be smaller this year. Last year the total cranberry income for the State was $4,882,000 compared to an expected income this year of about $4,500,000. Cranberries brought an average of about $10 per barrel last year, compared to current prices running from $12 to $13.

The berries are reported to show good keeping quality this year, but are somewhat smaller in size than usual.

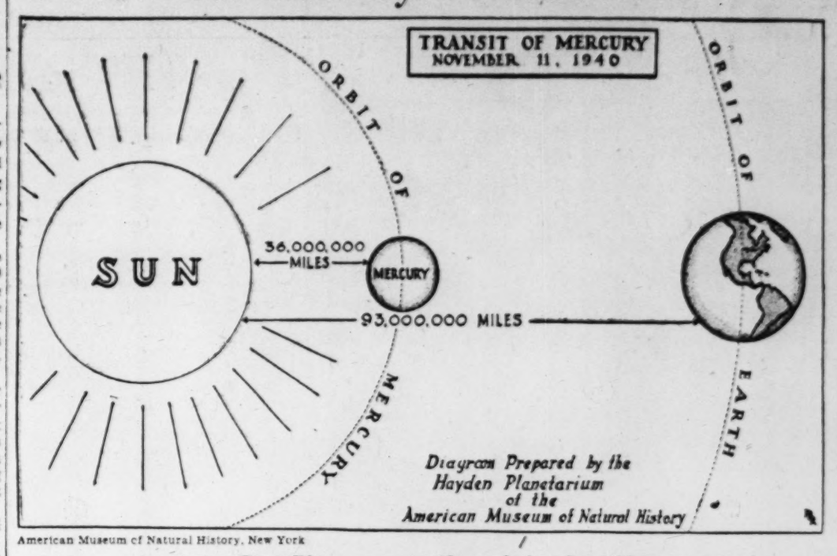
Permanent Closing Of Rayon Plants

DOVER, N. H., Nov. 6 (AP)—Notice of the permanent closing of the Pacific Mills' rayon plants here and in Lawrence, Mass., was given to Mayor Samuel B. Blair yesterday by H. G. Nichols, Vice-President in charge of that corporation's northern operations.

Mr. Nichols said the shutdown would occur when present orders are filled about a month hence. He gave the cessation of rayon weaving as the reason for closing the local plant that has been in operation for almost a century.

Notices to that effect were posted in the Dover mill, along with others that stated that the water rights, machinery, buildings and lands in both Dover and Lawrence would be put up for sale.

When Mercury Crosses the Sun



American Museum of Natural History, New York

Armistice Day Phenomenon Charted for Lay Observers

This chart shows the conditions involved to make possible the Transit of Mercury on the afternoon of Nov. 11. It was prepared by Prof. William H. Barton, Jr., Executive Curator of the Hayden Planetarium of the American Museum of Natural History, New York. Professor Barton explains that the planet Mercury will appear as a dot on the solar disk at 3:49 p. m., Armistice Day, and will slowly travel across the sun's face, taking five hours to make the complete transit. With the aid of a small telescope, the phenomenon should be visible until sunset wherever the skies are clear throughout the United States. The transit will not be equaled until 1973, according to Professor Barton.

Heifetz Denies Breach Exists In Americas

REDDING, Conn., Nov. 6 (AP)—One of the great modern fallacies is, according to Jascha Heifetz, the violinist, the belief that there is some mysterious temperamental gulf between the United States and South America.

"It is plain silly to say that we can't understand our Latin-American neighbors, or that they can't understand us. The bases of friendship are much the same through the world, and we can be friends with South America any day we choose."

Mr. Heifetz was resting between engagements at his country home in the Connecticut hills and he is not long back from a summer tour of South America in which he played 60 engagements in all but five of the smaller countries.

He flew 25,000 miles with Mrs. Heifetz, the former Florence Vidor, and Emanuel Bay, his accompanist.

"I think it's a peculiarly insidious kind of propaganda, this emphasizing the alleged 'differences' between North and South America. Heaven knows there could be nothing farther apart than the German mind and the Latin-American mind, yet we hear nothing about difficulties of understanding there."

Saltonstall's Boston Vote A Surprise of the Election

The unexpected strength of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in Boston was all that kept Attorney General Paul A. Dever from winning an early and decisive victory in the nip-and-tuck race for the Governorship. Mr. Dever's surprising electoral weakness in the Hub confounded the predictions of practically all but the most optimistic Republican observers, and caused a sensation in political circles.

Mr. Dever carried Boston by a bare 62,000 votes. This is less than 700 votes more than former Gov. James M. Curley received in Boston when he ran for Governor against Mr. Saltonstall in 1938.

A much larger majority for Mr. Dever had been predicted, based on his vote-getting record, his apparent popularity among the Irish of Boston, his impressive campaign organization, and the absence of any hostility among Democrats such as that which cut Mr. Curley's lead two years ago.

Various explanations are given. The most widely accepted is that Mr. Dever was "knifed" by certain Democratic elements in Boston—probably the Curley organization, in retaliation for failure of Mr. Dever's followers to go down the line for Mr. Curley two years ago.

Mr. Dever's unofficial vote in Boston was 199,058 against Mr. Saltonstall's total of 136,879. The Democratic candidate trailed other top-liners of his party in Boston, with Senator David I. Walsh leading the ticket (216,945 votes) and President Roosevelt not far behind (214,555 votes).

Republicans had looked for substantial shifts from President Roosevelt to Wendell Willkie in the Irish and Italian population of Boston to reduce the Democratic plurality. The President increased his city-wide vote, however, about 7 per cent.

Mr. Roosevelt's vote declined from 34,747 in 1936 to 33,464 in 1940, in Wards 1, 2 and 3 of the city. These districts have a large Italian population, and constitute the stronghold of State Senator Joseph A. Langone, who bolted his party to support Mr. Willkie this year.

In Wards 6 and 7, South Boston, where Republicans had looked for a shift to Willkie among the Irish, the returns revealed no such trend. Mr. Roosevelt held his own and increased his vote approximately in proportion among new voters.

Mr. Willkie received about 50 per cent more votes than did Alfred M. Landon four years ago. About half of these, it appeared, came from people who supported William Lempke, Union Party nominee for President, four years ago. In ward after ward, President Roosevelt's bloc of votes increased slightly over the 1936 figure, while the Republican presidential vote jumped to more than the Republican and Union votes combined four years ago.

Big Use of Dyestuffs

Demand for dyes in the United Kingdom kept the British dye industry at a high level of activity in the second quarter of 1940. Demands of Government departments for service clothing brought an abnormal call for the darker dyes. The industry is reported fast becoming independent of foreign sources of supply, with more than 80 per cent of dyestuffs now in use said to be produced in Great Britain.

Back-to-Country Movement Is Growing in New Hampshire

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 6—United States Census Bureau figures being compiled for New Hampshire support the belief there is a "back-to-the-country" movement of considerable size in this State.

The movement has been evident in many parts of the State since 1930. In the communities surrounding the larger cities and towns of the State there has been much building and home purchasing by so-called "city folks."

This has resulted from shorter work hours providing more time, so many people have found that a home outside the city provides interesting work for their leisure hours. The census figures show that up to 1930 there was a trend in New Hampshire toward greater increase in urban than in rural areas. But from 1930 to 1940 this trend has been reversed.

From 1930 to 1940, the census discloses, the increase in New Hampshire urban areas was 3.7 per cent as compared with 8.4 per cent for the rural areas. These figures are based on the consideration of incorporated places of 2,500 or more in population being classified as urban. According to the 1940 census New Hampshire has an urban population of 283,225 and a rural population of 208,299.

Tobacco Tax

The New Hampshire tobacco tax was established a little more than a year ago to relieve part of the real estate tax burden. It now comes to light that eleven communities in the State have not found the change advantageous. These are the small towns which, instead of being assessed a direct State tax, had received abatements which were terminated under the tobacco tax arrangement. The State Tax Commission is drafting two bills to solve this problem, one would aid those towns which actually show a loss under the change while the second would care for those communities which are not so seriously affected.

Winter Sports

With politics out of the way and the autumn tourist business ended, New Hampshire is turning its thoughts to the coming winter sports season which officials hope will be inaugurated at such spots as Cannon Mountain by Thanksgiving.

The mountain areas have already had their first touch of snow. Experience makes it not unlikely that the winter sports season will start in some locations within the next month. Information coming in from the winter sports areas of the State show that new facilities have been provided during the last year in many locations so that the State will be prepared for the biggest season in its history.

Roadside Signs

A number of women's organizations are aiding in a census of roadside advertising along 14,000 miles of New Hampshire roads. The survey is sponsored by the Roadside Conservation Associates in New Hampshire which seeks beautification and safety. For each roadside sign, a card will be made out showing location, its owner, name of the advertiser, and approximate size of the sign. The survey will not include signs in the business districts of cities and towns.

Governor Murphy

New Hampshire's Gov. Francis P. Murphy is in Washington serving in an advisory capacity for the National Defense Council on shoe and leather problems. The Governor, who is credited with building up the J. F. McElwain Shoe Company from a humble beginning a few years ago to become the largest employer of labor in the State, has been summoned to Washington by General George C. Marshall, chief of staff, who wished to have Governor Murphy join the other industrialists who are working on the defense program. Governor Murphy will be in Washington for at least a month.

The first of the year he will retire to private life after having served for two terms as Governor, but most political observers are of the belief that two years from now he will again enter the political arena by seeking the senatorial seat now held by Styles Bridges.

Rumors that the Governor is withdrawing from active association with the Republican party appear to be ill-founded for he is listed among the largest donors of money both to the State and National organizations this fall.

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Roosevelt Leads Democrats In Sweep of Connecticut

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 6 (AP)—Connecticut gave its eight electoral votes to President Roosevelt in a Democratic election victory that won for the party seven Congressional seats and returned it to control of the major State offices, including the Governorship.

With the big cities giving the Chief Executive pluralities somewhat smaller than those of 1936, when he carried the State by 103,000 votes, but substantial enough to stand up against the returns from the normally Republican rural areas, Mr. Roosevelt defeated Wendell L. Willkie by more than 56,000 votes on the basis of the unofficial count completed today.

More than 780,000 votes were cast, compared with 693,500 in 1936 and 636,500 in 1938.

United States Senator Francis T. Maloney, who with President Roosevelt ran well ahead of his Democratic associates, carried the State by about 58,000 votes in his fight for re-election against Paul L. Cornell, Republican. The vote was 417,025 for Senator Maloney and 358,293 for Mr. Cornell.

The Governorship went to Robert A. Hurley, State Public Works Commissioner and one-time Lehigh University baseball star, who wrested the office from the Republican incumbent, Raymond E. Baldwin, in one of yesterday's closest contests.

Mr. Hurley, whose victory came in his first bid for an elective office, was given a 12,889 vote margin over Mr. Baldwin, winner by 2,600 votes in 1938 when he unseated Dr. Wilbur L. Cross, four-term Governor and retired dean of the Yale Graduate School.

The complete unofficial tabulation of the vote in the State's 169 towns, gave Mr. Roosevelt 417,958 votes and Mr. Willkie 361,927.

Mr. Maloney, who was first elected to the Senate in 1934 after serving one term in the House and two terms as Mayor of Meriden, polled an unofficial total of 417,082 votes against 358,243 for Mr. Cornell.

The unofficial count gave Mr. Hurley 388,325 votes and Mr. Baldwin 375,436 while Mayor Jasper McLevy of Bridgeport, making his eighth bid for the Governorship as the Socialist nominee, polled 17,449 votes, nearly 150,000 less than his 1938 vote.

The rebound of the Democrats from their 1938 setback extended to the State Legislature. They gained control of the Senate and whittled the Republican House majority by nearly a score of Representatives.

Twenty-two Democrats were elected to the State Senate and 13 Republicans. The line-up in the 1939 Legislature showed 17 Democrats, 16 Republicans and two Socialists.

With each town allotted at least one Representative and not more than two, the House has always been controlled by Republicans because of their traditional dominance in the rural areas.

Maine

PORTLAND, Maine, Nov. 6 (AP)—Maine swelled Wendell Willkie's electoral vote total by five today after the tightest top-of-the-ticket contest in the "Down East" area since Charles Evans Hughes won the State from President Wilson in 1916.

An unofficial tabulation of virtually complete returns gave Mr. Willkie 163,782 and President Roosevelt 154,732. The 9,000 margin almost matched the 5,000 lead of the present Chief Justice over President Wilson 24 years ago.

Mr. Willkie's slim plurality in a total of 318,000 votes, which surpassed by 7,000 the previous high ballot mark in the State, compared strikingly with Republican Governor-Elect Sumner Sewall's 70,000 majority in the early State election in October.

Four years ago, Mr. Roosevelt ran 42,000 votes behind Republican Alf M. Landon. In 1932, the President lost the State to Herbert Hoover by 37,000. Only once since the Republican Party was founded has Maine wandered away from its standard—in 1912 when the Bull Moose split gave the State to Wilson.

Mr. Roosevelt's increased strength this year was most marked in the cities—he took 11 of 21—but also showed up in the farm areas and the eastern coastal villages. In only one Maine city—Eastport, site of the suspended Passamaquoddy tidal project—did the President make a poorer showing than in 1936, when he carried eight cities.

State and other Federal offices in Maine were filled at the September election.

Vermont

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 6 (AP)—Vermont held to its traditional place in the Republican ranks today, but by a narrower margin than in 1936.

In winning the State's three electoral ballots, Wendell Willkie outscored President Roosevelt in the popular vote, 78,355 to 64,244, for a plurality of 14,091. Four years ago, Alf M. Landon had an edge of 18,899 votes over Mr. Roosevelt.

Sweeping all major offices, the Republicans selected Gov. George D. Aiken to fill the four-year unexpired term of the late Senator Ernest W. Gibson, and re-elected Senator Warren R. Austin to a full six-year term.

Lieut. Gov. William H. Wills (R) stepped up to the Governor's chair and Republican Representative Charles A. Plumley, the State's one Congressman, was returned to Washington.

New Hampshire

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 6 (AP)—Holding fast to a steady although comparatively small plurality, President Roosevelt repeated early today his 1936 tight-squeeze victory in New Hampshire to capture the Granite State's four electoral votes.

Complete returns gave the Democratic standard bearer 125,625 votes to 109,992 for Wendell Willkie. In 1936, Mr. Roosevelt defeated Alf M. Landon by a scant 3,800 votes in the closest contest in the Nation.

Victory in the battle for the Governorship apparently went to Robert O. Blood, Republican surgeon-Senate President from Concord, who has a small lead over Attorney F. Clyde Keefe (D) of Dover, former minority leader in the New Hampshire House.

Complete returns gave Dr. Blood 110,820 to 109,006 for Mr. Keefe. Francis P. Murphy, Republican incumbent and wealthy shoe manufacturer, did not seek election.

Neither of New Hampshire's United States Senate seats was at stake.

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2. "40-Fathom" is a trademark. It is the best known brand of fish. It means the pick of the catch.

3. "40-Fathom" means important business for Boston. To the 40-Fathom plants on the Fish Pier and at East Boston, the nineteen 40-Fathom trawlers bring in nearly one hundred million pounds of fresh fish annually. 40-Fathom products are shipped from Boston to every part of the country.

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N. E. Governors and Senators

Wide World

Robert A. Hurley (D.)
Elected Governor of Connecticut, defeating the incumbent, Raymond E. Baldwin.

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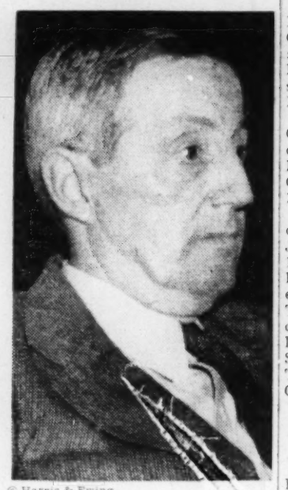
Francis T. Maloney (D.)
Re-elected United States Senator in Connecticut

Ort Seizo

J. Howard McGrath (D.)
United States Attorney in Rhode Island who defeated Gov. William H. Vanderbilt, Republican.



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Peter G. Gerry (D.)
Re-elected to the United States Senate from Rhode Island

William H. Wills (R.)
Elected Governor of Vermont, succeeding Gov. George D. Aiken.

© Underwood & Underwood

Warren R. Austin (R.)
Vermont's senior Senator who was re-elected.

Kimball

Dr. Robert O. Blood
New Hampshire's New Republican Governor

© Bachrach

Gov. George D. Aiken

Poet and Scholar Wins Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 6—People of Connecticut, like the Chinese, evidently consider a poet and a scholar particularly good material, granted other qualifications, for a political post. Prof. Odell Shepard, head of the English department at Trinity College, has been chosen Lieutenant Governor, to succeed Lieut. Gov. James L. McConaughy, President of Wesleyan University, who was seeking re-election.

"O. S.," as he was known for many years to the readers of The Christian Science Monitor, is a noted essayist, biographer and poet. His "Pedlar's Progress: The Life of Bronson Alcott," which won for him Little Brown and Company's centenary prize in 1936, brought him also half of the Pulitzer award, last year, for the most distinguished American biography. He shared the prize with Marquis James, author of "Andrew Jackson: Portrait of a President."

Professor Shepard is a Democrat and has expressed himself agreeable to a third term for President Roosevelt. This is his first effort at participation in government.

Wide World

Prof. Odell Shepard
Elected Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut on the Democratic ticket

Rhode Island Democratic In State Upset

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 6 (AP)—Rhode Island Democrats scored an unbroken sweep in the Nation's smallest State today, handing President Roosevelt four electoral votes, defeating Republican Governor William H. Vanderbilt and two G. O. P. Congressmen and re-electing a Democratic Senator.

In the final tally, Mr. Roosevelt recorded 181,881 votes to 138,432 for Wendell Willkie—a plurality of 43,449 as compared with his 40,221 margin over Alf M. Landon four years ago.

Losing not a single Statewide contest, the Democrats re-elected Senator Peter G. Gerry, voted 177,161 to 139,870 that J. Howard McGrath should replace Governor Vanderbilt, and then gave him an all-Democratic State "Cabinet" and a majority in the State House of Representatives.

Mr. Gerry, a veteran member of the Senate, defeated Lieut. Gov. James O. McManus (R) by 173,480 to 140,960.

Former Representative Aime J. Forand defeated Representative Charles F. Risk (R) to regain the seat lost in 1938, while John E. Fogarty, a political welcomer, unseated Republican Representative Harry Sandager.

Louis V. Jackvony, the Attorney General, seeking re-election, went down to defeat before John H. Nolan, a former Assistant Attorney General. The vote was 172,604 to 141,365.

Armand H. Cote (D) won the office of Secretary of State from J. Hector Paquin, 171,938 to 140,138; Russell H. Handy, a Republican who turned Democrat, was elected State Treasurer over Thomas P. Hazard (R), the incumbent, 172,938 to 139,160, and Louis W. Capelli (D), a former Secretary of State, defeated Edwin T. Scallin (R) for Lieutenant Governor by 175,878 votes.

State Results

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 6—Picking up 20 seats in the House of Representatives in the State elections, Democrats were assured control of that branch of the Legislature, but the Republicans although losing seven seats, plus the new Providence Senatorial district, will maintain a slim majority in the next Senate.

In the House of Representatives, the division at the next session will be 59 Democrats, 41 Republicans; that in the Senate will be 25 Republicans, 13 Democrats.

Dennis J. Roberts, former State Senator, was elected Mayor of Providence over his Republican opponent, Mayor John F. Collins, by a plurality of 17,370 votes, one of the largest given a candidate for that office for several years.

Mr. Roberts received a total of 56,789 votes to 39,419 cast for the present Mayor. He will be the first mayor to function under the new city charter which becomes effective in January.

The new mayor will have an overwhelming Democratic majority in the City Council to work with him. Of the 26 members of the new Council, 21 are Democrats and but five are Republicans, the Republicans are all members of the present City Council but many of the Democrats are newcomers in the City Government. Republicans lost mayoralty contests in two additional cities, Newport and Woonsocket, retaining mayoral control only in Cranston and Warwick, but cut heavily into the incredible 1938 vote for Mayor Thomes P. McCoy in Pawtucket.

Allen Chatterton, business man, campaigning against Mr. McCoy, who sought re-election on the Democratic ticket, ran up a vote of 16,233 to Mr. McCoy's 18,855.

This gave Mr. McCoy a plurality of 2,622 against his 13,494 plurality of 1938 or a marginal loss of 10,872 votes.

In all, the Democrats control the mayors in five of the seven Rhode Island cities. Referenda on reinstallation of parking meters in Providence and Westerly showed the voters opposed. Providence also went against a nonpartisan election system for the city.

How Boston Voted

(Complete)

President	
Willkie (R)	123,618
Roosevelt (D)*	214,555
Senator	
Parkman (R)	105,347
Walsh (D)*	216,945
Governor	
Saltonstall (R)*	136,879
Dever (D)	199,058
Lieutenant Governor	
Cahill (R)*	123,828
Gallagher (D)	197,532
Secretary of State	
Cook (R)*	135,628
Foley (D)	178,101
State Treasurer	
Hurley (R)*	127,464
Donahue (D)	182,763
State Auditor	
Wood (R)*	103,529
Buckley (D)	199,358
Attorney General	
Bushnell (R)	115,283
Brennan (D)	198,818

*Means incumbent.

Martin Accepts People's Verdict

NORTH ATTLEBORO, Mass., Nov. 6 (AP)—Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr., of Massachusetts, House Minority leader and Chairman of the Republican National Committee, declared today that the election figures "speak for themselves," and added: "We will accept the verdict in the true American way."

He said in a brief interview that "we presented our case fully to the American people. . . . I hope that the decision will be in the interest of the country."

Women Winners

Harris & Ewing

Edith Nourse Rogers
Republican, re-elected Representative from Massachusetts.

Mrs. Chase G. Woodhouse
Democrat, elected Secretary of State in Connecticut.

Margaret C. Smith
Republican, Maine's woman representative in Congress.

Brookline School Situation Studied

Inability of many Brookline high school students to complete courses in the customary four-year period has resulted in a study of the situation by the school officials.

Among reasons advanced for failure to meet school tests, according to Alfred C. Webber, housemaster of the group, were selection of wrong courses, lack of effort and interest, absences, physical conditions, transferring from schools with less exacting requirements, attitude of parents and home environment.

Another school official said that make-up examinations had been tried but were found to provide only temporary benefit.

Ernest R. Caverly, Superintendent of Schools, pointed out, however, that 55 per cent of the class graduating this year went to college as compared with State and national averages of 23 and 22 per cent, respectively.

New England Vote For President

Massachusetts
1698 precincts out of 1810

Willkie	869,248
Roosevelt	981,571

Connecticut
Complete

Willkie	361,869
Roosevelt	417,858

Rhode Island
Complete

Willkie	138,432
Roosevelt	181,881

Maine
628 precincts out of 629

Willkie	163,885
Roosevelt	154,769

New Hampshire
Complete

Willkie	109,992
Roosevelt	125,625

Vermont
Complete

Willkie	78,335
Roosevelt	64,244

Mrs. Rogers Has Usual Role In Re-election to Congress

When it comes to national elections, the women concede that, for the most part, it is a man's show. But the comparatively few women who do hold public office usually prove themselves fully equal to their featured roles in the national drama of politics.

Such a one is Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, Republican, of Lowell, Mass., who was re-elected yesterday for the eighth consecutive term as Representative from the Fifth Congressional District of Massachusetts, piling up a huge majority vote over her Democratic opponent, Francis J. Roane of Lowell.

Mrs. Rogers' first election to the House of Representatives was in 1925, when she was chosen to fill the unexpired term of her husband, John Jacob Rogers. Since that time her re-election has occurred with biennial regularity.

For many years Mrs. Rogers had the distinction of being the only Congresswoman from New England, but in June of this year she was joined by Mrs. Margaret Chase Smith of Maine, who, following in Mrs. Rogers' political footsteps was elected to fulfill her husband's unexpired term, then re-elected to the office in September, in her own right. Mrs. Smith is the youngest woman member of the House.

In Connecticut, where two women battled for the post of Secretary of State, Mrs. Chase G. Woodhouse rode in on the crest of the Democratic tidal wave which swept over the State, to unseat her Republican opponent and incumbent in office, Mrs. Sara B Crawford.

Mrs. Woodhouse attained a comfortable majority vote of 409,341 over the 364,978 given Mrs. Crawford, who, when elected in 1936, was the first woman ever to hold a high public office in the State.

In Massachusetts, Mrs. Katharine Foley, Democrat, of Lawrence, went down to defeat in her bid for the office of Secretary of State, before the apparently perpetual popularity of Frederic W. Cook, Republican of Somerville, who has held the position uninterruptedly for the past 20 years.

Helen L. Buckley, Democrat of Abington, also was unsuccessful in her campaign for State Senator to represent the Norfolk and Plymouth District, being defeated by Newland H. Holmes of Weymouth, Republican, who was re-elected.

Early returns announced the election of Catherine E. Falvey, Democrat of Somerville, and Leslie B. Cutler, Republican of Needham, as members of the House of Representatives for the State of Massachusetts.

Other women running for the State Legislature were Mary J. S. Walsh of Framingham, Democrat; Susan K. Donovan of Boston, Democrat; Margaret L. Spear of Newton, Republican; Rita M. Moylan of Boston, Democrat; Dorothy Worrell of Boston, Republican, and Anna A. Sharry of Worcester, Democrat.

Grace T. Hawksley, Democrat of Northampton, running for Clerk of Courts of Hampshire County, was unopposed, being the only candidate and representing both the Republican and Democratic Parties.

Josephine B. LeBlanc, Republican of Great Barrington, was unopposed in her bid for the post of Register of Deeds for the Berkshire Southern District. J. B. R.

Another Precinct Heard From: Alpha Herculis Largest Star

At Harvard Observatory, the clearing house in North America for astronomical news, it was learned today that a revision of the larger stars in the universe places Alpha Scorpii (Antares), once considered the largest, in fourth place, giving the lead position to Alpha Herculis (Ras Algethi).

Based upon new calculations of stellar parallaxes (distance indicators) by Dr. Adrian van Maanen, astronomer at Mt. Wilson Observatory, George H. Herbig of the astronomy department, University of California, using an interferometer at Mt. Wilson, has remeasured the diameter of about a dozen of the largest stars to determine relative sizes.

Ras Algethi, the brightest or alpha star in the constellation of Hercules, the strong man of mythology, is computed to be some 690,000,000 miles in diameter. Mira, the long period variable star omicron Ceti, is a poor second with a diameter of only 395,000,000 miles. Yet this is several times the size of the earth's orbit around the sun which is roughly 182,000,000 miles between January and June.

Alpha Orionis or Betelgeuze, the red star in Orion, is third. Betelgeuze is another variable whose diameter measures 260,000,000 miles at minimum and 360,000,000 miles at maximum. Antares, Alpha Scorpii, now in fourth place, is computed to be a mere 245,000,000 miles around the waist.

According to the journal of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, in which Mr. Herbig's computations appear, these reclassifications would not be possible were it not for Dr. van Maanen's work in building up a new card index of the best determinations of parallaxes, proper motions, and radial velocities of the brightest stars. Knowing the distance such stars are from the earth and observing their apparent diameter through the use of an extremely accurate interferometer, the real diameter is computed with a fair degree of accuracy.

Boston Clergyman Accepts Montreal Call

Announcing that he was going to Canada to help strengthen the "national morale," the Rev. G. Campbell Wadsworth of the Church of the Covenant in Boston made public recently that he had accepted a call to become minister of the Montreal West United Church.

A STORE Full OF SHOES FOR Small Feet

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$3.85 to $6.85

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6th Floor BLAKE BLDG.

Slattery's 73rd anniversary

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Slattery's
Opposite Boston Common

General Court

Newly elected members of the Massachusetts Legislature are:

Senators

Berkshire
Walter S. Marsden (D)

Bristol
1—*Jarvis Hunt (R)
2—*William P. Grant (D)
4—*Joseph F. Francis (R)

Dukes
1—*Joseph A. Silvia (R)

Essex
1—Charles V. Hogan (D)
2—Joseph B. Harrington (D)
3—*Cornelius F. Haley (R)
4—*Frank D. Babcock (R)

Middlesex and Norfolk
Charles W. Olson (R)
2—*Arthur F. Blanchard (R)

Middlesex
1—*Joseph F. Montenaro (R)
3—*Eugene H. Giroux (D)
4—*Alfred L. Goodwin (R)
5—*Louis B. Connors (D)
6—*Harris S. Richardson (R)
7—*Arthur W. Coolidge (R)

Norfolk
2—*Mason Sears (R)

Middlesex and Suffolk
*Arthur W. Hollis (R)

Suffolk
—*Bernard J. Sullivan (D)
2—Robert L. Lee (D)
3—Laurence Curtis (R-D)
4—Leo J. Sullivan (D)
5—Chester A. Dolan, Jr. (D)
6—David M. Brackman (D-R)
7—Joseph L. Murphy (D)

Norfolk and Plymouth
*Newland H. Holmes (R)

Norfolk and Suffolk
Richard S. Bowers (R)

Plymouth
*Charles G. Miles (R)

Worcester
1—*Harold H. Lundgren (R)
2—George W. Stanton (R)
4—P. Eugene Casey (D)

Cape and Plymouth
*Dehald W. Nicholson (R)

Worcester and Hampden
*Thomas H. Johnson (R)

Franklin and Hampshire
*James A. Gunn (R)

*Designates incumbent

Representatives

Barnstable
1—*William A. Jones (R)

Berkshire
1—*Joseph M. Roach (D)
2—*James P. Andrews (D)
3—*Dana T. Gallup (R)
Haven Parker (R)
Henry D. Winsor (R)
3—*William A. Aylward (R)
*Matthew J. Canavan (D)
Arthur W. Milne
4—*Lawrence A. Haworth (R)
4—Clarence E. Colby (R)
Leonis Patrick (R)
5—*Paul W. Foster (R)

Bristol
1—Joseph W. Dooley (D)
4—*Walter B. Baxter (R)
5—*Stephen L. French (R)
6—Alfred M. Bessette (R)
*Rodolphe G. Bessette (D)
8—*John Cawley (R)
9—*F. Eben Brown (R)
10—*Terrance J. Lomax, Jr. (R-D)
Cornelius E. Reddy (D)
11—*Albert Rubin (D)
William E. White
12—Richard H. Fish (R)
13—Robert L. Taylor

Essex
1—*Colin James Cameron (D)
2—Clifton R. Cusson (R)
*Benjamin B. Priest (R)
3—Harold A. Pothier (D)
4—Joseph R. Perkins (R)
5—*Joseph F. Lux (D-R)
10—*Fred A. Hutchinson (R)
11—*Frederick Bancroft Willis (R)
11—Walter A. Cuffe (D)
George J. O'Shea (D)
12—*William A. Baldwin (R)
Robert P. Sisson (R)
Richard J. White, Jr. (R)
13—Harold B. L. McIntosh (R)
*Lester B. Morles (R)
*Edward Talbot, Jr. (R)
14—*James F. Tobin (D)
19—Henry M. Durgan (R)

Middlesex
2—*H. Edward Snow (R)
7—*George C. Cousens (R)
Charles Ferguson (R)
Richard L. Purbush (R)
8—*Charles H. Roberts, Jr. (R)
Carl A. Sheridan (R)
9—*John F. Manning (D)
10—Louis P. Drinkwine (D)
12—John H. Valentine (R)
13—*Fred Carpenter (R)
15—*Otis M. Whitney (R)
16—*Elbert Bergeron (R)
Joseph J. Sweeney (D)
George T. Walsh (D)
17—Cornelius Desmond, Jr. (D)
18—George James Callahan (D)
19—Newell M. Morton (R)
Herman P. Peterson (R)
19—Sam G. Pillsbury (R)
20—*Lawrence H. Davis (R)
Sumner G. Whittier (R)
21—*William R. Gilman (R)
*John V. Kimball (R)
Vernon C. Newman (R)
22—*Theodore P. Hollis (R)
*Joseph A. Milano (R)
Howard S. True (R)
23—Clara B. Partridge (R)
*John W. Vaughn (R)
24—Catherine E. Falvey (D)
*Paul A. McCarthy (D)
*Walter J. Moran (D)
25—*Hiram N. Dearborn (R)
John F. Foster (R)
26—Robert P. Campbell (R)
*Walter E. Lawrence (R)
*Arthur L. Youngman (R)
27—Michael F. Skerry (D)
28—*Nelson B. Crosby (R)
*Hollis M. Gotts (R)

Norfolk
4—*Josiah Babcock (R)
Allan E. Gifford (R)
5—*Roger Dennett (R)
6—*Leslie B. Cutler
Charles K. Endicott (R)
7—Charles F. Holman (R)
*James Austin Peckham (R)
8—*Rudolph F. King (R)
9—Clarence F. Telford (R)
10—Samuel G. Atkinson (R)
*Albert F. Bigelow (R)
Hibbard Richter (R)

Plymouth
1—Ira C. Ward (R)
2—*Nathaniel Tilden (R)
*John Q. Knowles (R)
4—*William A. Brown (R)
5—*George Ward Stetson (R)
7—*Adolph Johnson (R)
8—*Joseph H. Downey (D)
Harvey Iris (R)
9—*Charles McCaffrey (D)

Suffolk
1—Enrico Cappucci (D)
Susan K. Donovan (D)
3—Edmund E. Capodilupo (D)
George T. Lanigan (D)
4—Perlie D. Chase (R)
Charles J. Innes (R)
5—Christian A. Herter (R)
George A. Parker (R)
6—John E. Flaherty (D)
John E. Powers (D)
7—Patrick J. McDonough (D)
Richard A. Kelly (D)
8—Theodore A. Glynn, Jr. (D)
9—Francis William Nyhan (D)
10—Vincent Mannering (D)
11—Thomas Francis McCready (D)
12—Milton Cook (D)
Harry Kalus (D)
13—Thomas F. Coyne (D)
Gerald F. Scully (D)
14—Charles Kaplan (D)
Charles Miller (D)
15—John Henry Carroll (D)
George R. Mitchell (D)
16—Philip McMorrow (D)
Robert S. Tobin (D)
17—Patrick Gilbert Sullivan (D)
John E. Troy, Jr. (D)
18—Michael P. Feeney (D)
John T. Fadden (D)
19—Paul J. McCarty (D)
Lawrence F. McHugh (D)
20—Edmond J. Donlan (D)
Eric A. Nelson (R)
James L. Vallely (D)
21—Louis Lobel
James D. McNally (D)
22—Charles J. Artesani (D)
Jeremiah D. W. Crowley (D)
23—Joseph Margolis (R-D)
24—Edward A. McCarthy (D)
25—*Peter J. Jordan (D-R)
*William H. J. Rowan (D)
26—Walter O. Baker (D)

Worcester
2—J. Philip Howard (R)
3—Charles J. Campbell (R)
5—*Edward William Staves (R)
6—Charles J. Baladzien (D)
7—Everett W. Stone (R)
9—Peter F. Fitzgerald (D)
10—Henry D. Barbadoro (R)
Earl G. Crockett (R)
11—*Fred A. Blake (D)
12—*Theodore Andrews (R)
William O. Taft (R)
13—*Arthur D. Mahan (D)
14—*James T. Violette (D)
15—Edmund H. Nichols (R)
16—Ernest A. Johnson (R)
17—*Sven A. Eriksson (R)
18—*William F. Askin (D)
19—*Charles A. Kelley (D)
20—S. G. Wondolowski (D)
21—John J. Deedy (D)
22—*William D. Fleming (D)
23—*Anthony R. Doyle (D)
24—*J. Francis Southgate (R)
25—*Frank Clarkson (R)

*Designates incumbent

Vote of Bay State Cities and Towns for Leading Offices

City—Town	1936 President Landon	1936 President Roosevelt	1938 Governor Saltonstall	1938 Governor Curley	1934 Senator Washburn	1934 Senator Walsh	1940 President Willkie	1940 President Roosevelt	1940 Governor Saltonstall	1940 Governor Dever	1940 Senator Parkman	1940 Senator Walsh
Abington	1,430	3,143	1,853	3,142	1,574	3,214
Acton	1,131	248	1,124	383	1,009	439
Acushnet	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adams	1,746	4,311	2,343	2,648	1,536	4,009
Agawam	1,575	1,798	1,816	1,491	1,379	1,879
Alford	75	42	66	34	65	37
Amesbury	2,760	2,934	2,353	2,871	2,158	2,897
Amherst	2,229	1,042	2,456	793	2,079	1,075
Andover	3,864	2,206	3,342	2,012	3,655	2,184
Arlington	—	—	13,039	7,794	10,602	9,670
Ashburnham	565	475	616	431	411	418
Ashby	229	164	258	137	277	147
Ashfield	247	76	249	82	223	70
Ashland	817	518	890	586	811	592
Athol	2,314	2,836	3,185	1,746	2,709	2,686
ATTLEBORO	5,497	4,407	5,717	4,284	4,975	4,856
Auburn	2,462	1,317	2,118	1,062	1,734	1,335
Avon	844	491	841	446	537	560
Ayer	720	684	877	733	667	694
Barnstable	2,870	1,141	2,839	1,187	2,608	1,259
Barre	787	703	738	681	668	697
Becket	212	126	221	97	189	112
Bedford	733	367	748	350	681	375
Belchertown	443	469	705	409	407	462
Bellingham	438	383	493	360	439	382
Belmont	—	—	9,893	4,233	8,250	5,448
Berkley	262	200	268	209	254	206
Berlin	409	213	413	87	352	133
Bernardston	343	91	339	88	310	92
BEVERLY	8,196	4,498	8,033	4,743	7,265	5,108
Billerica	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blackstone	531	1,372	482	1,591	397	1,618
Blandford	201	46	224	29	190	52
Bolton	309	70	328	52	236	123
BOSTON	125,131	215,048	136,793	138,714	107,097	217,392
Bourne	935	324	1,050	439	872	531
Boxborough	137	50	141	50	121	62
Boxford	342	85	336	85	312	103
Boylston	425	170	484	111	392	194
Braintree	—	—	5,882	3,301	5,193	3,734
Brewster	365	98	389	91	345	108
Bridgewater	1,545	1,186	1,616	1,183	1,447	1,318
Brimfield	279	187	219	149	272	172
BROCKTON	16,003	15,298	15,359	13,464	13,388	16,359
Brookfield	479	239	500	192	456	229
Brookline	14,941	12,667	19,592	7,903	17,377	9,464
Buckland	548	217	578	181	507	194
Burlington	578	444	572	453	491	470
CAMBRIDGE	19,907	30,412	21,417	28,728	17,370	30,440
Canton	1,750	1,459	1,743	1,453	1,611	1,521
Carlisle	304	81	316	87	294	78
Carver	368	126	367	134	319	170
Charlemont	317	73	342	49	301	64
Charlton	636	470	699	380	611	437
Chatham	966	194	982	169	876	241
Chelmsford	2,411	1,321	2,363	1,319	2,268	1,382
CHELSEA	3,214	13,025	5,113	10,732	3,974	10,306
Cheshire	367	188	386	143	330	176
Chester	340	297	414	210	306	286
Chesterfield	181	47	181	75	170	45
CHICOPEE	3,613	13,083	6,054	12,150	3,813	13,646
Chilmark	113	29	106	33	101	33
Clarksburg	270	387	309	331	282	324
Clinton	2,774	3,596	2,864	3,434	1,702	4,500
Cohasset	1,231	604	1,217	609	1,083	707
Colrain	360	243	473	220	442	216
Concord	2,318	1,181	2,580	1,120	2,243	1,407
Conway	316	198	321	204	278	218
Cummington	270	85	268	82	230	82
Dalton	1,186	1,184	1,249	993	1,104	1,085
Dana	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danvers	3,604	3,130	3,451	3,234	3,123	3,283
Dartmouth	1,756	1,878	1,822	1,780	1,701	1,941
Dedham	—	—	6,912	3,640	5,312	3,840
Deerfield	728	558	813	543	680	545
Dennis	916	218	915	213	846	255
Dighton	737	469	670	499	630	450
Douglas	510	450	543	426	512	502
Dover	562	190	591	165	528	218
Dracut	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dudley	513	1,583	763	1,287	581	1,408
Dunstable	150	41	160	47	133	42
Duxbury	1,011	292	1,012	277	958	360
E. Bridgewater	1,193	632	1,221	587	1,066	707
East Brookfield	252	213	274	184	227	213
Eastham	287	91	283	90	223	97
Easthampton	1,786	2,992	2,372	2,370	1,895	2,770
E. Longmeadow	1,104	998	1,196	888	1,044	991
Easton	2,093	765	2,006	842	1,754	1,064
Edgartown	427	228	427	204	368	216
Egremont	263	65	259	56	242	59
Enfield	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erving	275	289	310	243	263	261
Essex	585	272	570	279	497	327
EVERETT	9,184	11,387	9,662	10,062	7,726	11,787
Fairhaven	2,320	2,541	2,540	3,323	2,325	2,331
FALL RIVER	13,716	33,355	14,055	32,059	11,624	32,614
Falmouth	1,623	1,005	1,662	970	1,520	997
FITCHBURG	7,687	11,712	8,245	10,841	6,573	12,187
Florida	139	51	115	67	116	70
Foxborough	1,559	961	1,718	832	1,547	962
Framingham	5,456	5,337	5,481	5,234	4,694	5,681
Franklin	1,533	1,751	1,549	1,772	1,346	1,881
Freetown	781	1,586	782	1,572	636	1,730
GARDNER	3,217	5,483	3,854	4,656	3,036	5,228
Gay Head	37	26	34	29	33	29
Georgetown	861	300	841	305	788	365
Gill	325	124	331	88	329	113
GLOUCESTER	5,885	4,270	5,620	4,402	5,216	4,771
Goshen	140	41	118	12	105	29
Gosnold	28	13	28	12	27	16
Grafton	1,483	1,618	1,632	1,588	1,289	1,668
Granby	337	188	334	188	276	204
Granville	268	264	260	241	227	264
Gt. Barrington	1,519	1,614	1,622	1,418	1,402	1,549
Greenfield	4,233	3,664	4,577	3,264	3,980	3,700
Greenwich	—	—	—	—	—	—
Groton	874	586	936	516	835	608
Groveland	712	416	718	429	640	461
Hadley	523	662	644	574	581	673
Halifax	306	109	302	116	283	123
Hamilton	830	391	892	381	801	437
Hampden	347	183	401	133	322	195
Hancock	136	46	133	46	123	49
Hanover	1,016	744	1,077	704	957	803
Hanson	830	830	839	783	747	921
Hardwick	412	453	448	395	359	447
Harvard	615	442	662	425	606	479
Harwich	1020	761	1,041	747	906	859
Hatfield	333	706	760	528	621	742
HAVERHILL	10,324	11,702	10,042	11,726	9,117	12,031
Hawley	58	19	59	20	54	18
Heath	93	59	97	51	84	63
Hingham	2,906	3,104	2,937	3,124	2,642	3,147
Hinsdale	288	322	299	298	253	316
Holbrook	1,574	1,351	1,558	1,358	1,168	1,616
Holden	1,348	774	1,458	662	1,329	722
Holland	54	69	61	60	49	64
Holliston	1,009	482	1,118	458	950	555
HOLYOKE	9,346	17,873	10,226	16,508	7,507	18,416
Hopedale	1,120	535	1,116	483	1,038	605
Hopkinton	1,241	1,054	1,284	1,039	1,020	1,268
Hubbardston	262	168	287	156	230	187
Hudson	1,611	2,016	1,726	1,956	1,521	2,090
Hull	892	816	724	977	625	831
Huntington	353	315	379	275	314	316
Ipswich	1,735	1,191	1,786	1,089	1,681	1,316
Kingston	823	485	828	467	714	528
Lakeville	331	212	361	187	317	199
Lancaster	995	758	1,016	709	817	869
Lanesborough	395	355	420	342	357	413
LAWRENCE	10,735	27,713	27,567	8,499	8,499	27,567
Lee	982	963	952	925	742	1,065
Leicester	984	1,216	1,079	1,106	921	1,254
Lenox	1,747	1,746	1,757	1,678	1,532	1,946
LEOMINSTER	4,511	5,665	4,566	5,231	3,877	6,127
Leverett	156	59	183	52	165	41
Lexington	4,129	1,689	4,314	1,501	4,019	1,881
Leyden	89	34	92	29	88	28
Lincoln	721	270	762	234	698	288
Littleton	699	180	667	181	624	198
Longmeadow	2,670	847	2,755	811	2,425	743
LOWELL	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ludlow	899	2,315	1,314	1,751	1,002	2,641
Lunenburg	663	441	709	389	635	425
LYNN	20,741	26,617	19,821	26,830	18,216	27,602
Lynnfield	1,086	515	1,165	495	990	580
MALDEN	12,706	13,364	12,848	12,103	11,535	13,730
Manchester	1,119	774	1,071	818	906	957
Mansfield	1,877	1,265	1,880	1,209	1,689	1,294
Marblehead	5,178	1,689	5,199	1,829	4,556	2,331
Marion	714	292	724	266	668	281
MARLBORO'	3,171	4,683	3,189	4,598	2,911	4,583
Marshfield	1,191	321	1,150	263	1,021	381
Mashpee	97	40	90	103	90	79
Mattapoisett	377	344	344	391	319	391
Maynard	1,331	2,139	1,428	1,782	1,222	1,883
Medfield	831	404	816	407	733	448
MEDFORD	10,663	13,436	10,786	13,194	12,600	10,344
Medway	819	763	854	753	748	822
MELROSE	10,668	3,520	11,022	3,145	9,735	4,164
Mendon	424	311	450	233	410	289
Merrimac	843	418	822	402	779	478
Methuen	4,842	5,302	5,248	5,171	4,977	5,147
Middleborough	2,880	1,817	2,842	1,820	2,512	1,968
Middlefield	70	45	73	39	58	48
Middleton	334	303	344	287	320	290
Milford	2,574	4,438	2,496	4,456	1,898	4,722
Millbury	1,434	2,164	1,665	1,761	1,387	2,082
Millis	578	536	620	493	570	510
Millville	240	188	240	242	203	227
Milton	7,940	3,307	7,657	3,594	6,233	4,772
Monroe	53	41	58	30	49	37
Monson	1,091	859	1,160	737	984	858
Montague	1,387	2,088	1,488	1,947	1,303	2,048
Monterey	128	77	130	77	124	79
Montgomery	55	21	69	9	61	13
Mt. Washington	32	10	29	13	32	8
Nahant	750	423	735	440	620	515
Nantucket	1,015	624	1,036	524	840	543
Natick	—	—	3,849	3,407	3,299	3,711
Needham	5,294	1,704	5,528	1,444	4,978	1,842
New Ashford	33	13	33	13	33	13
N. BEDFORD	—	—	—	8,119	9,082	—
New Braintree	100	71	107	62	88	79
N. Marlborough	324	134	307	126	290	135
New Salem	140	61	134	57	124	61
Newbury	688	220	692	185	649	214
NEWBURYPT	3,217	5,433	3,574	3,492	3,149	3,467
NEWTON	28,629	12,001	27,153	10,467	23,151	12,717
Norfolk	443	238	475	211	414	261
NO. ADAMS	3,945	6,486	4,254	5,918	3,452	6,217
NORTHAMPT'N	4,803	6,219	5,436	5,543	4,418	6,273
North Andover	2,093	2,204	2,354	1,923	2,144	2,021
No. Attleboro'gh	3,125	2,111	2,941	2,131	2,833	2,143
Northborough	841	794	924	713	787	828
Northbridge	1,775	2,926	2,281	2,353	2,050	2,535
N. Brookfield	715	738	747	702	618	792
Northfield	728	203	730	171	692	237
North Reading	828	648	852	480	775	903
Norton	852	611	906	534	814	587
Norwell	777	247	820	209	723	277
Norwood	3,365	2,681	3,330	3,702	2,610	4,279
Oak Bluffs	395	329	390	320	354	364
Oakham	143	54	146	52	137	58
Orange	1,944	744	2,042	673	1,797	811
Orleans	715	142	700	130	671	161
Otis	132	58	126	51	118	57
Oxford	868	1,325	1,041	1,014	879	1,109
Palmer	1,422	2,677	1,847	2,161	1,411	2,451
Paxton	325	106	337	85	298	116
PEABODY	3,678	6,070	3,448	6,006	2,850	6,232
Pelham	177	87	176	56	167	83
Pembroke	646	247	674	212	615	251
Pepperell	913	560	843	614	810	561
Peru	32	19	29	41	40	27
Petersham	307	106	337	76	290	109
Phillipston	124	87	121	87	114	82
PITTSFIELD	9,655	13,355	10,451	12,196	9,159	12,731
Plainfield	109	19	108	17	101	21
Plainville	664	220	688	172	632	195
Plymouth	3,003	2,963	3,003	2,735	2,675	2,885
Plympton	208	65	202	65	189	71
Prescott	—	—	—	—	—	—
Princeton	296	81	312	56	293	69
Provincetown	787	760	748	774	606	854
QUINCY	—	—	—	—	—	—
Randolph	2,027	1,666	1,852	1,852	1,593	1,984
Raynham	670	328	685	332	617	338
Reading	4,216	1,460	4,075	1,385	3,838	1,843
Rehoboth	854	403	900	337	814	441
REVERE	8,419	10,761	8,256	9,645	6,697	10,373
Richmond	193	89	197	96	178	106
Rochester	320	160	345	126	302	144
Rockland	2,258	2,045	—	—	—	—
Rockport	1,320	724	1,344	661	1,188	768
Rowe	39	20	34	21	34	16
Roxbury	604	210	576	227	527	222
Royalston	224	101	235	100	217	119
Russell	343	247	360	220	300	261
Rutland	423	341	485	270	424	310
SALEM	8,116	12,824	8,436	12,329	7,028	12,727
Salisbury	699	720	670	717	663	691
Sandisfield	82	28	76	29	102	18
Sandwich	810	281	809	284	451	303
Saugus	—	—	4,429	2,643	3,956	2,872
Savoy	83	56	83	54	72	57
Scituate	1,726	899	1,774	685	1,571	771
Seekonk	1,153	780	1,228	638	1,150	681
Sharon	1,391	562	1,435	531	1,276	643
Sheffield	557	243	596	175	548	207
Shelburne	757	156	775	116	700	165
Sherborn	539	228	496	112	456	152
Shirley	456	569	481	542	455	521
Shrewsbury	2,153	1,440	2,468	1,069	2,070	1,414
Shutesbury	59	24	56	26	48	29
Somerset	1,302	1,292	1,329	1,164	1,155	1,446
SOMERVILLE	20,516	24,694	20,897	21,798	15,436	27,856
Southampton	284	167	306	136	263	175
Southborough	800	185	727	336	665	401
Southbridge	1,972	3,304	2,651	4,964	2,641	5,300
Southwick	1,755	1,759	2,001	1,522	1,611	1,827
Spencer	1,144	1,581	1,663	1,610	1,355	1,818
SPRINGFIELD	—	—	—	24,119	19,082	—
Sterling	643	231	693	167	613	215
Stockbridge	589	395	568	314	525	336
Stoneham	3,312	2,029	3,340	1,994	2,103	2,383
Stoughton	2,085	1,833	2,140	1,773	1,858	1,968
Sturbridge	452	561	527	478	431	538
Sudbury	700	202	706	166	684	221
Sunderland	196	204	223	134	210	168
Sutton	515	624	615	578	522	622
Swansea	1,393	1,726	1,487	1,623	1,187	1,961
Taunton	4,493	4,738	4,787	4,219	3,663	5,018
Templeton	960	816	1,014	748	878	865
Tewksbury	875	642	841	838	820	852
Tisbury	513	349	509	353	493	349
Tolland	50	10	53	7	51	8
Topsfield	437	121	516	96	431	169
Townsend	721	282	683	312	641	318
Truro	199	150	199	104	155	122
Tyngsborough	417	226	429	238	404	267
Tyringham	79	78	87	27	79	36
Upton	727	464	800	386	660	507
Uxbridge	1,159	1,906	1,237	1,797	1,067	1,890
Wakefield	4,984	3,183	5,004	3,107	4,219	3,663
Wales	131	79	132	71	120	78
Walpole	2,029	1,521	2,058	1,439	1,734	1,723
WALTHAM	—	—	9,774	4,840	—	—
Ware	1,083	2,587	1,277	2,200	967	2,410
Wareham	1,551	1,178	1,474	1,162	1,367	1,247
Warren	679	953	765	842	647	819
Warwick	161	37	163	34	141	44
Washington	53	8	64	40	42	57
Watertown	8,801	8,331	8,846	7,748	7,273	8,304
Wayland	1,129	768	1,167	737	1,021	818
Webster	1,696	5,066	2,626	4,019	1,836	4,579
Wellesley	6,160	1,891	6,442	1,644	5,655	2,214
Wellfleet	406	124	405	141	369	144
Wendell	81	73	74	80	73	83
Wenham	655	233	664	129	609	168
Westborough	1,662	801	1,695	747	1,539	862
West Boylston	719	225	775	255	668	341
W. Bridgewater	1,039	457	1,005	464	871	565
W. Brookfield	495	184	491	169	442	204
WESTFIELD	3,685	4,959	4,286	4,387	3,510	4,851
Westford	689	956	719	882	722	836
Westhampton	240	77	237	81	219	93
Westminster	424	311	475	276	413	330
West Newbury	570	173	545	188	510	200
Weston	1,934	570	1,862	665	1,648	642
Westport	1,618	1,038	1,606	988	1,446	1,214
W. Springfield	3,799	4,277	4,168	3,704	3,149	4,421
W. Stockbridge	257	243	268	218	248	222
West Tisbury	110	58	107	80	113	78
Westville	1,035	487	1,057	474	1,021	660
Weymouth	6,543	5,123	6,837	4,708	5,832	5,708
Whately	216	241	278	161	216	207
Whitman	2,564	1,568	2,326	1,558	2,140	1,886
Wilbraham	721	710	823	592	701	691
Williamsburg	568	568	585	540	520	577
Williamstown	1,383	791	1,470	672	1,344	719
Wilmington	1,203	897	1,249	845	1,097	928
Winchendon	1,204	1,490	1,244	1,409	1,096	1,476
Winchester	5,354	2,161	5,437	2,064	4,735	2,568
Windsor	96	52	103	79	88	106
Winthrop	5,016	4,263	5,641	3,524	4,599	4,269
WOBURN	4,183	4,876	—

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,300,000
Previous day's sales 1,245,280
1940 volume to date 171,282,505
1939 volume to date 229,906,910

Stocks Tumble Sharply in An Active Market

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—Liquidation in the wake of the election hit leading stocks for losses of 1 to 4 or more points in today's market.

Blocks of 1,000 to 10,000 shares turned over at the start. A comeback then got under way but further selling in the fourth hour put prices at low marks of the day. Despite slow intervals, transfers were at the rate of about 1,300,000 shares.

Among isolated gainers near the final period were Homestake Mining and Dome Mines, gold producers that in recent weeks have done virtually nothing.

U. S. Steel and Bethlehem, up at one time, eventually stumbled. Utilities were among the weakest.

Brokers blamed the initial tumble mainly on discouragement of some Willkie supporters. Subsequent reconsideration, it was said, led to selective buying on the theory defense spending would keep business on the upgrade. At the same time, it was suggested, taxes and the war still were viewed as handicapping elements.

Principal share losers included Consolidated Edison, Public Service of N. J., North American, Columbia Gas, American Water Works, du Pont, Union Carbide, Westinghouse, Standard Oil of N. J., Phelps Dodge, Chrysler and Dow Chemical. Rails, coppers and rubbers were narrow.

Commonwealth & Southern opened one hour and three quarters late on a block of 35,000 shares at 1⅛, down ½ from Monday's final price.

Heavy offerings in the curb cut down such issues as American Gas, Electric Bond & Share, Niagara Hudson Power and Cities Service. Up occasionally were Bell Aircraft and International Petroleum.

Bonds Turn Downward

After wavering in forenoon trading, most corporate bonds took a downward slant with the stock market today.

Numerous losses of fractions to more than a point showed in late dealings while some issues retained minor gains.

Down a point or more were Allegheny 5s of 1950, stamped, Erie general lien 4s, Chicago & North Western 6½s, Brooklyn Union Gas 5s, Celotex 4½s and North American 3¾s.

Japanese loans slipped in the foreign division. Japan 6½s and 5½s were off about a point at one time.

With the election out of the way, war and domestic business factors, including tax prospects, again came to the fore in financial comment.

Some Italian loans pointed higher. U. S. Treasury loans were mixed in a narrow market.

Stocks in London Generally Firm

LONDON, Nov. 6 (AP)—The stock market closed generally firm with trading of a broad character which revealed a shortage in the supply of many leading issues.

Sentiment was stimulated at the opening by the apparent re-election of President Roosevelt and further encouraging news from Greece.

Kaffirs advanced strongly under Cape Town influence and West African golds were marked up sharply. Breweries and heavy industries recorded numerous gains. Shipping, store and insurance shares moved higher. Oil shares were absorbed quietly. Home rails had a good market. Copper and other base metal shares were firmer.

Argentine bonds advanced one to two points and a better tendency developed in far eastern issues.

In late dealings the gilt-edged list developed slight irregularities after offerings of long dated stocks.

Wheat, Corn Prices Drift Irregularly

CHICAGO, Nov. 6 (AP)—Discouraged selling and an indifferent demand caused wheat futures prices to drop as much as 1⅞ cents below Monday's close at times today. The close was fractionally above the day's lowest figures.

Grain futures followed the action of securities much of the time after opening higher. Soybeans displayed independent strength at times advancing as much as 2 cents a bushel, but failed to retain the extreme gains. Corn largely followed the action of wheat.

Price of Lead Advanced To Best Level Since '37

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—A major smelter today advanced the price of lead 15 points to 5.65 cents a pound, the highest since 5.75 cents was quoted in October, 1937.

The boost accompanied trade estimates that October shipments of lead totaled around 65,000 tons, the largest for any month this year and about even with the unusually heavy shipments that accompanied outbreak of war in late 1939.

Demand for non-ferrous metals has stepped up to imposing proportions and prices have tended upward. Lead, zinc, and copper are rated vital war materials.

North America Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—North American Co. and subsidiaries, utilities holding and operating companies, reported net earnings for the September quarter of $3,972,243, or 35 cents a common share, compared with $4,437,818, or 41 cents a share, in the like 1939 period.

A

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)					
53⅜	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	4	53½	53	53	— ⅛
4¼		Adams Ex (.15e)	3	54½	53½	54½	+1½
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	9	6½	6⅛	6½	— ⅜
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	1	21½	21½	21½	— ¾
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	18	42	41	41	—1¼
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	N'v 4
1⅛	⅜	Alaska Jun (.60)	126	5⅞	4¾	5⅝	+1
12½	4¼	Alleghany Corp	14	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	9½	9	9	— ⅜
22	7	Alleghany pr pf	1	18½	18½	18½	— ¾
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (¾e)	28	24	23	23	—1¼
72¾	63¾	Allen Ind (1e)	1	10	10	10	N'v 2
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	9	172½	167	167	—3
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Oct 31
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	1	13	13	13	— ⅛
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	42	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
417⅛	213¼	Allis-Ch M (1e)	14	38½	36¼	36¼	—2
17½	11	Alpha Cem (¾e)	1	17¼	16⅞	17¼	N'v 4
23⅛	11⅛	Amal Leather	3	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	Oct 23
58½	38⅛	Amerada Cp (2)	2	44½	44¼	44½	—1¼
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.90e)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
75	41¾	Am Airlines	11	61½	60¼	61½	+ ⅝
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	35	9¾	8⅝	9¼	—1⅜
9⅞	5⅛	Am Bosch	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
45¾	28	Am Br Sh(1.10e)	4	37⅞	36¼	36¼	—1¾
23¼	11¼	Am Cable & R	42	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
116½	87	Am Can (4)	3	93⅞	92½	93⅛	—1⅜
179	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	179	179	179	N'v 4
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	27	29½	28⅛	28⅛	—1⅜
63¾	34	Am Car&Fdy pf	15	61⅜	59½	59¼	—2¾
23½	13½	Am Ch & C(1.60)	3	21½	21	21	— ¾
140½	112	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	115	115	115	N'v 4
9¾	5½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	121½	121½	121½	N'v 1
		AmColtype(¾e)	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	N'v 4
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	5	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	— ⅜
15¼	8	Am Crys S (⅛e)	1	10	10	10	N'v 4
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
6⅝	3½	Am European	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	26	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅜
24¼	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.90k)	7	13	13	13	N'v 4
28¼	10¾	Am FP$7pf 1.05k	7	16⅛	16	16	N'v 4
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	3	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	23	36¾	35¾	36½	
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅜
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	N'v 4
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	2	54¼	54	54	—1
37⅜	18⅜	Am Ice	6	13¾	13¾	13¾	
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	5	21	21	21	N'v 4
6⅜	3	Am Internat'l	15	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
13½	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Oct 22
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	50	50	50	Sep 25
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	30	16¼	15	15	—1⅛
87½	38	Am Loco pf (5k)	14	81⅞	77	77	—6
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	2	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
33⅜	13¼	Am M & Metal	8	23¼	21⅝	23¼	N'v 4
121	90	Am Metal(1½e)	7	17¼	17¼	17¼	
5¼	2	Am Met 6%pf(6)	5	105	104⅞	104⅞	— ⅛
63¼	34⅜	Am Power & Lt	94	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
54	28¼	APL $6 pf (4½k)	3	53	51⅜	51⅜	—1¼
105⅜	43¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	8	46½	45	45	—2¼
17½	9½	Am Rad&S(.15e)	32	7½	7	7	— ⅛
12¾	6	Am Roll M (¼e)	67	16⅜	15⅜	15⅞	— ⅜
11⅜	5	Am Saf R (.80)	3	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
54	30¼	Am Seat (½g)	2	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
147	122	Am Sm & R (2e)	15	43¾	41¾	43¾	—1⅜
70	51⅞	Am S & R pf (7)	1	141	141	141	N'v 4
33⅜	19½	Am Snuff (3a)	1	55	55	55	N'v 4
14⅜	9¼	Am Stl F (1½e)	29	27⅜	26	26½	—1⅜
17¼	11	Am Stores (1½e)	2	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
23⅜	12¾	Am Stove (1¼e)	1	13	13	13	N'v 4
93	70½	Am Sugar Ref	12	14½	13¾	14½	— ⅜
18	11¼	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	75	75	75	+2
175¼	145	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	15	15	15	N'v 2
89½	69	Am T & T (9)	10	166	164¾	164¾	—1¾
91¾	70	Am Tobacco (5)	1	74¾	74¾	74¾	+ ⅞
		Am Tob B (5)	1	75¼	75¼	75¼	— ¾
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	2	148	147½	148	N'v 4
53¾	25⅝	Am Type Fdrs	3	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	166	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	—1¼
101½	83⅛	Am WW 1 pf (6)	1	96¼	96¼	96¼	— ⅜
12	6	Am Woolen	16	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	15	51¾	49	49	—1⅝
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	22	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
50½	35	Am Z pr pf (5k)	3	50	50	50	— ⅛
32	18	Anaconda (1¼e)	201	24⅞	23½	23⅝	—1¼
41¼	20	Anacon WC(½e)	1	32	32	32	— ¼
22⅜	12½	Anchor H (.30e)	1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅜
15¾	8	Andes Cop (35¢e)	2	12½	12½	12½	— ⅜
41¼	13¾	A P W Paper	1	2	2	2	N'v 4
35½	23	Ar-D-M (1.40e)	1	32	32	32	
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	3	109	109	109	+1
75⅜	4	Armour Ill	42	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	1	50	48⅜	48⅜	—1⅞
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr29
43¾	22¾	Arm Cork (1e)	6	31½	31	31½	—1¾
11	6¼	Arnold C (¾e)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	8	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
80	65	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	76	76	76	+1
87	49½	ASDG 2pf (18k)	1	87	87	87	N'v 4
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	35½	36½	35½	Oct 31
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	17	17	16	16⅜	—1¼
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	5	52	51	51	—1¼
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	17	14¼	13¾	13¾	— ⅜
22⅜	8⅞	Atl G&W Indes	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
22½	9¼	Atl G&W Ind pf	4	17	17	17	
27⅜	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	5	23¾	22¾	22¾	—1
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	Oct 31
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	11	7⅞	7	7	— ⅜
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	— ⅜
80½	57	Atlas Pow(2¼e)	1	65½	65½	65½	
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	2	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅜
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	114	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅜

B

19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	45	17⅜	16½	16⅝	— ⅜
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	18	4¾	4	4⅜	— ⅛
8	3½	Balt & Ohio pf	8	5⅝	5½	5½	+ ⅛
16⅝	8½	Bangor & Ar	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
8⅜	4	Barber As (½e)	11	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
13⅜	7⅛	Barker Bros	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
36¾	20¼	Barnsdall (.60e)	×9	9¼	9	9¼	— ⅛
35¾	18½	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	1	28	27¾	27¾	— ¼
112⅛	105	Beat Cream (1a)	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	N'v 4
105	102	Beat pf ww (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	Oct 31
127	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
9⅞	7¼	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	118	118	118	
36¾	24½	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
22½	17¼	Bendix A (2½e)	39	34	32¾	32⅞	—1⅜
56¾	49⅛	Ben Ind (1.35e)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
39	22½	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	53½	53½	53½	Oct 31
90⅜	63½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	29½	29½	29½	
128¼	109½	Beth Steel (5e)	185	89	85¾	86½	—1¼
34½	14	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	128	127½	127¾	+ ⅛
22½	15	Bigelow-S (2e)	6	25	24¾	24¾	N'v 4
11⅜	5¾	Black & Dk (1a)	3	20	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
23¼	13½	Blaw-Knox(¼e)	32	10⅜	9¼	9⅝	— ⅜
28⅜	12¾	Bliss & L (¾e)	1	20	20	20	
32⅞	19⅜	Boeing Airplane	58	17⅜	16¼	16½	— ⅜
29¼	19	Bohn A&B(1½e)	6	32	31¼	31¼	—1¼
24¼	17	Bond Stirs (1.60)	1	23½	23½	23½	— ⅜
25⅞	17⅞	Borden Co (.90e)	18	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	— ⅜
7	2¾	Borg-War (⅝e)	35	21	19¼	19⅜	—1
37¼	26	Boston & Maine	2	1½	1½	1½	N'v 4
7	4⅝	Bower Roll B(3)	1	36½	36½	36½	
13⅜	8	Brew Corp (.60)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
25½	13¼	Bridgeport (¼e)	20	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
39⅜	27	Briggs Mf (1½e)	37	24⅜	23¼	23⅜	— ⅜
53¾	38	Briggs & Str (3)	1	39	39	39	N'v 1
4½	1½	Bristol M (2.40)	1	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	N'v 4
24¾	13½	Bkly & Q Trans	1	4½	4¼	4¼	
17¼	11	Bkly-Man Tr	21	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
23⅜	12¾	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	116¼	116¼	116¼	Oct 7
37½	27	Bkly Un G (¾e)	4	16½	16	16	—1¼
29½	14¾	Brown Sh (2)	1	31	31	31	+ ⅜
10⅜	6¼	Bruns-Bal (1¾e)	4	23¾	23½	23½	— ⅛
6¼	3	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	8	10½	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
		Budd Mfg	23	5	4¾	4⅞	— ⅜
7⅛	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	39	7	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
36	20	Bullard Co(1¼e)	14	35	33	33	—1¼
33	17⅜	Bulova Wat (2a)	7	30½	30¼	30½	N'v 4
21⅜	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	13	17⅜	16⅞	17	— ⅛
12½	7½	Burr Ad (⅛e)	6	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.30e)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	N'v 2
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zine	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
13¾	1⅛	Byers (AM) Co	4	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	16	13½	12	13	+ ½

C

26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	1	19¼	19	19	— ½
52½	50½	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅞	51½	51½	Sep 28
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
9½	4⅝	Cal & Hecla (1e)	7	7	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
19½	11	Camp Wy(1.15e)	1	15	15	15	— ¼
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	7	13¾	13	13	— ¼
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	14	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (1½e)	1	39½	39¼	39½	N'v 4
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4½	4½	4⅝	N'v 1
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (2¼e)	6	30⅝	30	30	—1
3½	2	Car&Gen (.10e)	12	3	3	3	N'v 4
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	7	56½	55	55	—2½
56½	42½	Caterpil Tr (2)	26	47⅞	46	46	—2½
35½	20	Celanese (1¼a)	17	27⅜	26⅞	27	—1
12½	5	Celotex Corp	12	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1⅛)	7	18	17⅞	17⅞	N'v 4
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	6	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
5⅞	2½	Cent RR N J	1	3	3	3	N'v 2
11¾	4	Cent Violetta B	16	6¼	6	6	+ ¼
6	2⅜	Century Rib M	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	N'v 1
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas (4)	6	33	31½	31¾	— ⅛
38¾	17½	Cert-teed Prod	2	23½	22½	22½	+ ⅝
22	15	Chain Belt(1¼e)	1	20	20	20	
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.90e)	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	N'v 4
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	N'v 2
42⅞	30½	Ches & O (2½e)	46	42¾	41⅝	42⅛	— ⅜
97¼	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	2	96⅞	96½	96⅝	N'v 2
4⅞	2½	Ches Corp	8	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	6	1⅞	1	1	N'v 1
2¼	⅝	Chi Great W pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	

D

12⅛	6⅛	Chi Mail Order	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
14⅜	9⅜	Chi Pneu Tool	9	13⅜	13	13	— ⅛
39½	22¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	3	38½	38½	38½	—1
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	14	8¼	48¼	48¼	Oct 29
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Sep 6
16⅛	9	ChickashaC(¼e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
6⅜	1⅝	Childs Co	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	N'v 4
91⅜	53⅛	Chrysler (3½e)	135	82½	79⅛	79⅜	—3⅜
14¼	8⅞	City I & F (.90e)	5	9¼	9	9¼	
4⅜	2	City Stores	3	3	3	3	Oct 31
40¼	24	Clark Equip (2e)	2	36	35¼	35¼	—1⅜
43¼	26	Clev Gr B(1.20e)	1	33	33	33	— ⅜
41½	25½	Climax M (1.20)	11	27½	27	27	— ⅛
45⅜	25½	Cluett P (1½e)	4	32⅞	32	32	—1
131	99⅜	Coca-Cola (3¾e)	1	109½	109½	109½	— ⅛
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	61	61	61	Oct 30
20	10⅛	Colgate P (1⅛)	4	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
102	94	Colg-P pf (4½)	1	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	Oct 28
35½	16½	Collins&A(3¾e)	3	29	28½	28½	—2⅛
24	12½	Col Fuel&I (½e)	3	20	19⅞	19⅞	
26⅜	16	Col Br A (1.35e)	1	24¾	21¼	21¾	+ ⅛
26⅛	16	Col Br B (1.35e)	3	21¾	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.30e)	261	5⅞	5¼	5¼	—⅝
93⅛	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	85	85	85	N'v 4
8½	3½	Colum Pict	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	N'v 4
23½	14¾	Colum P pf (2¾)	3	19⅞	19½	19⅝	Oct 31
98¾	71	Col Carb (3e)	8	82¾	81	82¾	N'v 4
48	27⅜	Comi Credit (3)	3	32½	32	32	— ⅛
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4½)	1	90	90	90	N'v 4
56	32	Comi Inv Tr (4)	7	38¾	38	38	— ⅜
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4½)		110 3½	108	108	— ⅜
168⅜	8	Comi Solvents	37	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
13⅜	¾	Com'th & South	423	1½	1	1	—1
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	6	57¼	54¾	54¾	—1¼
33	28⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	65	30½	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅞
6¼	2⅛	Conde Nast	2	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	2	21	21	21	— ⅛
13¾	8	Congress Cigar	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
12½	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Oct 24
31½	17⅜	Consol Aircraft	11	22½	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
9⅞	4⅝	Cons Cop (.30e)	12	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
32⅜	23	Cons Edison (3)	114	36¾	35¾	35⅞	—1⅛
110⅜	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	— ⅛
11⅜	½	Con Film Ind	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
10½	8¼	Cons F pf (3¾k)	2	9	9	9	— ⅛
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅜	Cons Oil (.72½e)	36	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Oct 31
4⅝	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
19½	8⅜	Consol'n Coal pf	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
105¾	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	16½	16½	16½	—2
19⅜	9⅞	Container (1½e)	11	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	N'v 4
15⅜	7¼	Cont Bak (A)	4	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
13⅞	⅜	Cont Bak (B)	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	82	82	82	
49¼	33	Cont Can (2e)	4	39½	38¼	38½	—1⅜
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	1	115¼	115¼	115¼	Oct 10
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Dis F (1½e)	3	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	— ⅛
48¾	2	Cont Dis (1.80a)	1	38	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
35	16⅛	Cont Motors	38	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
8⅜	3⅛	Cont O Del (⅝e)	32	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ⅛
33	19½	Cont Steel (⅝e)	1	23	23	23	—1⅞
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.80)	7	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅜
47	26	Cop'w'ld pf(2½)	3	57	57	57	—2½
179	165	Corn Prods (3)	24	46	45½	45½	— ⅜
7⅛	4	Corn Prods pf(7)	2	178½	178½	175¼	N'v 1
1⅛	⅛	Coty Inc (¼e)	7	4¾	4¾	4¾	
34¼	13	Coty Internat'l	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	N'v 4
32⅜	19½	Crane Co	14	21¾	20¾	21	— ⅛
73¾	33⅝	Cr of Wh (1.90e)	4	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
38⅞	18⅜	Crosley Corp	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜	N'v 4
43¼	30½	Crown Cork & S	6	27⅞	26	26⅜	— ⅜
21⅝	12	Crown Zel(1¼e)	1	41	40⅞	41	N'v 1
43⅜	25	Crucible Steel	14	15½	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
91½	75¼	Crucible pf (5)	65	42

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

SEC Reports Stock Shifts In September

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission reported that H. Fletcher Brown of Wilmington, Del., gave away 1,000 shares of E. I. duPont de Nemours common stock on Sept. 9. The gift is worth about $170,000 at current market prices. The recipient was not disclosed. Mr. Brown, a vice-president and director of the company, held 25,000 shares directly at the end of August and also had an interest in the holdings of the Christiana Securities Company. The gift was included in the report of the SEC on transactions in September by officers, directors and principal owners of corporations' stocks.

Others dealings in du Pont stock were the sale of 200 shares of common by Jasper E. Crane of Wilmington and 400 shares of preferred stock by Henry B. du Pont of Wilmington.

Tunney Buys Aviation Stock

John D. Rockefeller Jr. of New York reported he had sold warrants for 8,600 shares of Colorado Fuel and Iron Corporation common stock. He still holds warrants for 87,372 shares, in addition to direct and indirect holdings of the common stock.

Gene Tunney of New York bought 1,000 shares of the Aviation and Transportation Corporation common stock.

Several members of the Pew family of Philadelphia gave away or sold Sun Oil Company common stock. Mabel Pew Myrin, Mary Ethel Pew, J. Howard Pew and J. N. Pew Jr. each reported gifts of 100 shares. In addition, J. Howard Pew sold 2,000 shares and J. N. Pew Jr. 1,500 shares. Arthur E. Pew Jr. sold 500 shares and Samuel B. Eckert of Philadelphia 100 shares.

Among the gifts reported for the month were:

Isaac Kaufman of New York, 4,000 common shares of DeJay Stores, Inc.; Albert E. Thiele of New York, 1,000 shares of Pacific Tin Consolidated Corporation capital stock; Joseph Seeman of New York, 1,000 shares of Seeman Brothers, Inc., common; John H. Lapham of New York, 4,000 shares of Texas Corporation common.

David Kaufman and Julius Kaufman, both of New York, each reported receiving gifts of 1,000 shares of DeJay Stores, Inc., common, and Bernhardt G. Meyer of New York received a gift of 500 shares of General Cigar Company common.

Other Major Sales

Among the major sales reported were:

Irving T. Bush of New York, 1,200 shares of Bush Terminal Company common; Dwight Deere Wiman of New York, 2,458 shares of Deere & Co. preferred; John J. Schumann Jr of New York, 1,006 shares of General Motors Corporation common; Edward H. Tinker of Syosset, L. I., 1,380 shares of Hat Corporation of America Class A common, including 380 shares sold indirectly and 200 shares of Class B common sold indirectly; H. E. Manville of New York, 1,000 shares of Johns Manville Corporation common; Allen & Co. of New York, 7,500 shares of Missouri Pacific Railroad Company preferred; Sidney R. Kent of New York, 1,000 shares, and Seton Parker of New York, 700 shares of Twentieth Century Fox Film common.

Among major purchases were:

Robert Lehman of New York, 1,700 shares of American Cable and Radio Corporation; Arthur A. Sichel of New York, 2,500 shares of Fidelio Brewery, Inc., capital stock; James A. Hill of New York, 1,650 share of Illinois Zinc Company common; Louis Ware of New York, 2,000 common shares of International Agricultural Corporation common; Cities Service Company, New York, 25,900 shares of Richfield Oil Corporation common; Charles A. Whelan of New York, 2,600 shares of United Profit Sharing common.

L. C. Smith Plans Debenture Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The L. C. Smith & Corona Typewriters, Inc., intends to file a registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933 covering an issue of $1,750,000 of 10-year serial debentures bearing interest rates of 2 per cent from 1941 to 1945 and of 3 per cent from 1946 to 1950, it is announced. The debentures will be underwritten by a banking group headed by F. S. Moseley & Co.

The company intends to use the net proceeds to redeem $1,050,000 principal amount of outstanding serial debentures carrying interest rates of 3½ and 4½ per cent, and to apply the balance toward the payment of at least $600,000 of bank loans which were outstanding in the aggregate amount of $700,000 on Nov. 1, 1940. Any funds not so applied will be used for general corporate purposes.

Dairy Companies Earnings Higher

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission reported that eight producers and distributors of dairy products had a combined net profit of $25,000,000 last year, equal to 3.7 per cent of sales. This compared with a net of $21,000,000 or 3.2 per cent of sales in 1938.

The Borden Company and National Dairy Products Corporation accounted for more than 80 per cent of the business. The figures were compiled in a survey of corporations having securities listed with the SEC.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
9 3¼s '41	103.6	103.6	103.6
30 3¼s 45-43	108.19	108.19	108.19
2 3¼s 46-44	109.19	109.19	109.19
10 4s 54-44	113.30	113.30	113.30
10 3s 46-46	111.17	111.17	111.17
1 4¼s 52-47	121.3	121.3	121.3
20 2½s 52-50	107.1	107.1	107.1
7 2½s 60-55	109.16	109.5	109.16
2 2½s 60-55 reg	109.3	109.3	109.3
94 2½s 63-58	108.4	108.4	108.4
	108.8	108.2	108.8

Home Owners Loan

5 2¼s 44-22	103.16	103.16	103.16
13 3s 52-44	108	108	108

New York City Bond

200 3s 80	99¾	99¼	99½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
13 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	48¾	48	48
5 Alleghany cv 5s 44	93⅝	93	93
21 Alleghany cv 5s 49	78¼	78	78¼
4 Allegheny 5s 50 st	54½	54½	54½
1 Allied Strs 4½s 51	100¼	100¼	100¼
13 Am & For P&L 2030	103¼	103¼	103⅝
3 Am Int 5½s 40	100¼	100	100
8 Am Ic&Cr 5½s 43	105½	105	105½
6 Am T &T 3¼s 66	108⅞	108⅝	108¾
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	104½	104½	104½
3 Ann Arbor 4s '93	46	46	46
9 Arm Del 4s '57	104¾	104½	104½
10 Arm Del 4s '55	103⅞	103¾	103¾
15 AT&SF 4s '95	106¼	105¾	106¼
2 AT&SF 4½s '95 st	86	86	86
1 AT&SF 4s '60	95½	95½	95½
3 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	110	110	110
1 AT&SFRkyM 4s '65	101	101	101
1 Atl & Chs AL 5s '44	99½	99½	99½
9 A C Line 1st 4s '52	67	67	67
2 A C Line 4½s '64	54	54	54
1 Atl Guf&WI 5s '59	74¼	74¼	74¼
1 Austin & NW 5s '41	96	96	96
6 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞
55 B&O '95 st A	36½	36	36
8 B&O '95 st C	40	40	40
6 B&O 2000 st D	36⅛	35¾	35¾
18 B&O '96 st F	36½	35½	35½
13 B&O cv '60 st	15	14¾	14¾
1 B&O 4s '48	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜
4 B&O S W '50 st	47½	47	47
2 Battle Crk S 3s '89	40¾	40¼	40¼
30 Beth Stl 3½s '52	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
5 Bost & Me 4½s '70	18	17¾	17¾
3 BostonMe 5s '55	77	77	77
3 Bos & NY AirL 4s '55	93¾	93¾	93¾
2 Bkly Edis 3½s '66	110	110	110
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s '45	110½	110½	110½
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	96	96	96
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s ST B	107¼	107¼	107¼
17 Buf R&P '57 st	43½	43	43
1 Bush Term 4s '52	70	70	70
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	66½	66¼	66½
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	107½	107½	107½
11 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	95¾	95¾	95¾
3 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	97	96¾	96¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	95¾	95¾	95¾
11 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	93⅞	93½	93⅞
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	94½	94½	94½
2 Can Pac 5s '44	101¼	101¼	101¼
25 Can Pac 4½s '46	71	70¾	71
2 Can Pac 4½s '60	63¼	63¼	63¼
2 Can Pac 4s perp	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝
10 Caro C & O 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	86	86	86
13 Cen N Y Pow 3½s '62	108½	108	108
1 Cen Pac 5s '60	43	43	43
1 Cen RR N J 5s '87	161½	161½	161½
6 Cen RR N J 4s '87	141¼	141¼	141¼
1 C&O 4½s '92	127¾	127¾	127¾
12 C & O 3½s '96 D	102	102	102
1 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	85	84¾	84¾
1 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	96¾	96¾	96¾
7 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	91½	91½	91½
7 Chi I & L 5s '66	6¼	6¼	6¼
35 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	4⅜	4½	4½
27 CMSP&P ad 5s 2000	5	5	5
15 CM&StP gen 4s '89	29	28¾	29
6 ChiNW 4½s '36	18¾	18¾	18¾
5 ChiNW 5s '37	15½	15½	15½
57 ChiNW cv 4¾s '49	13¾	13¾	14
3 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	9¼	9¼	9¼
7 Chi & NW 4s '87	15½	15½	15½
10 Chi & N W 4s '87 st	15¼	15¼	15¼
2 Chi & NW 3½s '87	14½	14½	14½
2 C R I & P 4s '88	13¾	13¾	13¾
3 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	6	6	6
2 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	5½	5½	5½
2 C T H & SE 1st 5s '60	45	45	45
5 Ch Un2St 3¼s'63	101	101	101
6 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	90½	89½	89½
30 Childs Co 5s '43	33	32	32
14 CCC&StL 4½s '77	56¼	55	55
1 Clev Elec Ill 3s'70	107½	107½	107½
1 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	75½	75½	75½
1 ClevUnTerm4½s '77C	68½	68¼	68½
10 Col F & I 5s '43	105¾	105½	105¾
1 Col F & I 5s '70	79½	79½	79½
4 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	104⅞	104¾	104¾
1 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104¼	104¼	104¼
27 Colo&SouthRkyInc '69ww	32¼	30¾	32
10 Comwlth Edi1s'58	121½	121½	121½
1 Col Edis 3¼s '46	103½	103½	103½
3 Con Edis 3½s '48	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Con Edis 3½s '58	107	107	107
2 Con Edis 3½s '56	104½	104½	104½
4 Con Oil cv 2¾s '51	74¼	74¼	74¼
1 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Consum Pow 3¼s '69	110	110	110
1 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Continl'tal Oil 2¾s '48	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	20	20	20
2 Cuba RR 5s '52	21¾	21½	21½
2 Cuba RR 5½s '55	99¼	99¼	99¼
7 Dayton P&L 3s '70	106¾	106¾	106¾
35 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	52⅝	51¾	51¾
1 DelRG 4s '36	7¼	7¼	7¼
2 Del Pow&Lt 5s '55 Asd	11¼	11¼	11¼
2 Det Ed 4½s '61	106½	106	106
2 Det T Tun 4½s '61	109	109	109
2 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 Elec Pow&Lt cv 4s '52	106	106	106
67 Erie rfg 5s '67	16¾	16	16
95 Erie rfg 5s '75	26¼	26	26
1 Erie 1st 4s '96	76	75¾	75¾
29 Erie gen lien 4s '96	36¼	35¾	35¾
2 Erie cv 4s '53B	31	30½	31
10 Fla E Cst 5s '74	71½	71½	71½
1 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	73¾	73¾	73¾
7 Gen Elec Cap 5½s'49	88¾	88¾	88¾
2 Gt Nor 5½s '52 A	106	106	106
3 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	93½	93½	93½
1 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	107	107	107
1 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	105½	105½	105½
1 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 Gulf St Stl 4½ '61	104¾	104¾	104¾
15 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	33¾	33¼	33½
9 Gulf M & Oh 4s '75	58¾	58	58
5 Hartman Rlty&P 4s'54	73½	73½	73½
13 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	50½	50½	50½
8 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Ill Cen 4s '52	40¼	40¼	40¼
5 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	43	43	43
11 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	38½	38	38
1 Ill Cen 5s '56	51	51	51
9 IC&CStLNO 5s '63A	43½	43	43½
1 IC&CStLNO 4½s '63	40	40	40
1 Inland Stl 3s '61	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Int Grt Nor 4½s '52	2⅛	1⅞	2
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	68	67¾	67¾
20 Int Pap 6s '55	104½	104½	104½
8 Int Paper 5s '47	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
23 Int T&T 4½s '52	23	22½	23
16 Int T&T 5s '55	25	24½	25
3 JamesF&Clea 4s '59	56¾	56¾	56¾
4 KCP&S & Mem 4s '36	33½	33	33⅜
14 K C South 3s '50	69½	68¾	69½
3 K C South 2s '50	66½	66	66
1 Koppers Co 4s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 Lac Gas 5½s '53	60¼	59	60
7 Lac Gas 5½s 60D	60	58½	59½
2 Lac-Gas 5s 42	93¾	93¼	93¼
13 LS&MS 3½s 97	90¾	90¾	90¾
6 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	64¾	64¼	64¾
10 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	63	62¼	62¼
1 Leh Val Ter 5s 54	44½	44½	44½
1 Leh Val 5s 2003	23¾	23½	23¾
4 Leh Val 4½s 2003	21¾	21½	21¾
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	20¾	20¾	20¾
2 Leh Val Term 5s 51	57	56¾	56¾
2 Liggett & M 7s 44	122¾	122¾	122¾
2 Liggett & M 5s 51	129	129	129
1 Loews 3½s 47	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Lone Star Gas 3½s 53	108	107¾	108
1 Long Isl 4½s 45 49	96¼	96¼	96¼
5 Louisa & Ark 6s 69	84	84	84
1 Lou & N 5s 2003B	102½	102½	102½
6 Lou&N 4½s 2003	97	96¾	96¾
1 Louis&N 4s 80B	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Maine Cen 4s 45	78	78	78
2 McKess&Rob 5½s 50	101¼	101¼	101¼
6 Mich Cen 4½s-79	66	65½	66
5 Midland RRNJ 5s 40	27	27	27
2 MSP&SSMar 5½s 78	53¾	53¾	53¾
3 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	6½	6¾	6½
2 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	6¾	6	6½
2 M-K-T 5s 62A	12¾	12¼	12¾
1 M-K-Tex 5s 67	3½	3½	3½
28 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	21	21	21
2 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	16¾	16¾	16¾
55 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	16¼	16¼	16¼
11 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	16¼	16¼	16¼
1 Mo Pac 5s '20 H	16½	16½	16½
11 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	16⅝	16¼	16¼
16 Mont Pow 3½s '66	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
1 Mor & Essex 4s '55	40¼	40¼	40¼
2 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	36¾	36½	36¾
1 Mor&Essex3½s2000	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
5 Mt StT&T 3¼s '68	108⅞	108⅝	108⅞
10 Nat Dairy 3½s '51	106¾	106½	106½
10 Natl Steel 3s '65	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Natl Supply 3¼s '54	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 N Eng RR 4s '45	39½	39¼	39½
6 New Eng T&T 5s 52	126¼	126¼	126¼
4 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	107	107	107
1 N O Pu Sv 5s '55B	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 NY & Putnam 4s '93	52	52	52
84 NYC rfg 5s 2013	63½	62½	62⅝
4 NYC cn 4s '98	58⅝	57½	58⅛
3 NYC cv 3¼s '52	64½	63½	63½
8 NYCHR&R 6s '41	62	62	62
19 NY Ch & St L 4½s '78	90½	90	90½
1 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	59	59¼	59¼
9 NY DWork Co 4s '51	88¾	88¾	88¾
10 NY Edis 3¼s '65	54½	54½	54½
7 NY Edis 3¼s '66	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
4 NY G El H&P 4s '49	109½	109½	109½
26 NYNHH&H cv 6s '48	117	117	117
3 NYNHH&H 4½s '67	17¾	17	17
10 NY O & W rfg 4s'92	16	16¼	16½
1 NY & R Gas 6s '51A	15¾	15½	15½
1 NY Trap R 6s '46	4¾	4¾	4¾
22 NY W&Bos 4½s '46	105	106	106
1 Niagara Falls P3½s'66	90½	90½	90½
4 Niagara Sh cv 6½s'50	5¼	5¼	5⅝
5 Norfolk & Sou 5s '41	111	111	111
5 Norf & W 4½s '96	103	102⅝	102⅝
5 Nor Am Cd 3½s '54	71¼	71¼	71¼
3 Nor Am Co 3½s '49	125¾	125½	125½
	105	105	105
	104¾	104¾	104¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
26 Nor Pac 6s 2047	63¼	62⅝	63
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	56¾	56¾	56¾
21 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	51⅝	51½	51⅝
6 Nor Pac 4s '97	73	72¾	72¾
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43½	43½	44
1 Ohio Ed 4s '65	106¼	106¼	106¼
4 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	106¾	106¼	106¼
12 Otis Steel 4½s '62 A	83¼	82½	82½
1 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
1 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	76	76	76
1 Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	92	92	92
7 Pen Co 4s '63	106	106	106
24 Pen P & Lt 3½s'69	109½	109½	109½
7 Pen RR gen 5s '68	112⅜	112⅛	112⅜
6 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	108⅜	106½	106½
10 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	94¼	94	94¼
3 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	101⅝	101½	101⅝
7 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	101½	101½	101½
50 Pen RR 3¾s '70	96	95¾	96
6 Pen RR 3¼s '52	89¼	89	89
10 Peoria & E 4s '40 st	49½	49	49
5 Peoria & E 4s '40 st ct	49¼	49½	49¾
5 Pere Marq 5s '56	73	73	73
6 Pere Marq 4½s '80	65¾	65	65
1 Pere Marq 4s '56	64¼	64¼	64¼
1 PhilBal&W 4½s '81 D	107½	107½	107½
16 Phil-Elec 3½s '67	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
2 Pitts Read C&I cv 6s '49	4	4	4
1 Pitts Read C&I 5s '73	16¾	16¾	16¾
2 Philippine Ry 4s '37	21¼	21¼	21¼
2 Phillips Pet 3s '48	104¼	104½	104½
3 PCC & SL 5s '75 B	111	111	111
5 PCC & St L 4½s '77	102¾	103¾	103¾
1 Pitts & W Va 4½s '58A	57½	57	57½
11 Pitts&WVa 4½s 6OC	57½	57	57½
33 PortlGenE 4½s 60	76¼	74¾	74¾
1 PurityBak 5s 48	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
7 Readg 4½s 97 A	79	78¾	78¾
4 Readg 4½s 97 A	78½	78½	78½
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	62	62	62
2 Rem Rand 4½s 56ww	101½	101½	101½
6 RepublicSteel 4½s 61	104	103?	103⅝
11 Republic Steel 4½s 56	104¾	104¼	104¼
1 RevereCop&B 4¼s 56	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 RioGrWest1st4s39	72½	32½	32½
1 SaguenayPow 4½s 66	84¾	84¾	84¾
7 StLIM&S4s R&G 33	62½	62½	62½
1 StLSF 5s 50 B	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	10¼	10¼	10¼
5 StLSF 4s 78 ct st	9	9	9
8 StLSF 4s 50 A	9¼	9¼	9¼
8 StLSW 1st 4s 89	65½	65?	65½
1 SAGA Pass 4s 43	67	67	67
8 SantePeP&P 5s 42	107½	107½	107½
2 Scioto V&N E 4s 89	124¼	124¼	124¼
15 Seab AL cn 6s 45	5	4¾	4¾
5 Sea AL 4s 50 st	9½	9½	9½
1 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	31½	31½	31½
3 Sea-AllFla 6s35A ct	2½	2½	2½
86 Shell Un 2½s 54	98	97¾	98
8 Silesian-Am 7s 41	70	70	70
10 Socony-Vac 3s64	106¼	106¼	106¼
14 So Bell T&T 3s 79	106¼	106	106¼
63 Sou Pac 4½s 81	36¾	36¾	36¾
31 So Pac 4½s 69	38	37¾	38
2 So Pac rfg 4s 55	59½	59½	59½
6 So Pac ctf 4s 49	37½	37¼	37½
5 So Pac 3¾s 46	48½	48¼	48¼
8 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	44¾	44	44
1 South Ry 6½s 56	81	81	81
2 South Ry gen 6s 56	76¾	76¾	76¾
19 South Ry gen 4s 56	57½	57	57
4 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	104¾	104¾	104¾
11 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	105	105	105
2 T RR A St L 5s 44	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 Texas&ExPtSm5½s 50	89	89	89
1 Tex & P 1st 4s 20000	165¼	164¾	165¼
2 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	67¼	67¼	67¼
1 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	67¼	67¼	67¼
1 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	67¼	67¼	67¼
2 TexJ-MP Ter 5½s64	90¼	90¼	90¾
7 Third Ave 4s 60	18	18	18
1 Third Ave adj 5s 60	57	57	57
11 Union Oil Cal 6s 42	107½	107½	107½
13 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	104¼	104¼	104¼
21 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	113¼	113	113
4 Un Pac 3½s 80	104¼	104¼	104½
11 Un Pac 3½s 71	99	99	99
24 Un Drug 5s 53	86	84¾	84¾
4 Un Stockyds 4½s 51	88¼	88¼	88¼
5 VirginianRy 3¾s '66	107½	107½	107½
9 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	5	5	5
2 Wabash 1st 5s '39	45¾	45	45
6 Wabash 4½s '76B	4½	4½	4½
6 Wabash 4½s '78C	4¼	4¼	4¼
3 Walker H 4½s '45	105¼	105¼	105¼
11 Warren 4s '55	79¼	78¾	79¼
1 West Penn Pr 3¾s '66	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 Westn Md 4s '52	91	90¾	90¾
18 Western Un 5s '51	74¾	74	74¾
7 Western Un 5s '60	74¼	74	74¼
1 Wheel Stl 4½s'66A	105¾	105¾	105¾
10 Wilson&Co cv 3¼s '47	101	101	101
3 Wis Cen 4s '49	29	28¾	29
4 Wis Cen 4s S&D '36	8	8	8
1 Wis Pub Svc 4s '61	110	110	110

Foreign Bonds

1 Agr M Bk Col 6s '48	21	21	21
1 Antioquia 7s '45A	9¼	9¼	9¼
15 Argentine 4½s '72 Feb	60¼	60	60¼
1 Argentine 4½s '48	79¾	79¾	79¾
13 Austria 8s '55	51¼	51	51
5 Australia 4½s '56	47½	47	47
1 Bavaria 6½s '45	26¾	26¾	26¾
1 Belgium 6½s '49	77	77	77
12 Brazil 8s '41	11¾	11¾	11¾
10 Brazil 6½s '26-'57	11¾	11¾	11¾
2 Brazil 6½s '27-'57	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Buen A 4½s '76	46½	46¼	46½
1 Buen A 4½s Apr '76	47	47	47
3 Canada 5s '52	100	99¾	99¾
5 Canada 4s '60	92½	92½	92½
4 Canada 3½s '61	80½	80½	80½
1 ChileMtg6½s'57asd	92½	92½	92½
1 Chile 6s '60	10¼	10¼	10¼
2 Chile 6s '60 asd	10¼	10¼	10¼
10 Chile 6s '61	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 Chile 6s '63 asd	11¾	11¾	11¾
5 Chilean Mun 7s'60asd	11¾	11¾	11¾
4 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	10	10	10
3 Czechs 8s '52	28¼	28	28¼
6 Dom Rep 5½s '61 ext	50	49	49
1 Dom 1st 5½s '69 ext	49	49	49
1 GerCAgBk6s '60 Oct	26¾	26¾	26¾
1 GerCAgLoan 6½s '58	26¾	26¾	26¾
7 Ger Gen El 6s '48	14¼	14¼	14¼
5 Ger Govt 5½s '65 unst	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 Ger Govt 7s '49	16¾	16¾	16¾
2 Ger Gen El 6s '48	36¾	36¾	36¾
1 GtCntlPLoan7s '44	68	68	68
1 GtCnEltUJap6½s'50	85	85	85
1 Harpen Min 6s '49	36½	36½	36½
2 Irish Free St 5s '60	58	58	58
7 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	31½	31½	31½
14 Italy 7s 1951	49¾	49¾	49¾
10 Japan 6½s '54	71	71	71
26 Japan 5½s '65	52½	51¾	51¾
1 Mex 6s asd '33	2	2	2
33 MilanCit4½s 52	31½	31¼	31½
9 Norway 6s 44	50¼	50¼	50¼
1 Norway 4s 63	33¾	33¾	33¾
10 Oriental Dev 6s 53	45	43¾	43¾
2 Orient Dev 5½s 58	40¾	40	40¾
3 Panama5s 63 A st asd	61¾	61½	61¾
2 Pernambuco 7s 47	6	6	6
7 Peru 1st 6s 60	6¼	6	6
2 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	6	6	6
2 Queensld 6s 47	61	61	61
1 RiodeJan 8s

Commerce and Finance

Bank Sees More Private Capital Going Into Defense Efforts

Business and Industry

U. S. Furniture Makers Expect Big Sales Rise

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. (AP)—American furniture manufacturers who a year ago contemplated the potential impact of the European war with some misgivings now express unqualified optimism.

The big factories of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Jamestown, N. Y.; Rockford, Ill., and other producing centers are enjoying their best activity since 1937.

There were predictions that the 1940 volume would be between 15 and 20 per cent above the $405,000,000 business done in 1939. In 1929 the figure was $659,000,000.

Several factors form the basis for this optimism. Frank E. Seidman, whose accounting firm keeps close to the industry, lists these items:

1. Increased residential building.
2. Population shifts resulting from the growing defense industries.
3. The expanding army and its needs.
4. The contraction of furniture producing facilities.

Underlying all is an assumption of general improved business throughout the nation.

Some units of the industry, notable those producing metal cots and chairs, have received contracts for supplying the needs of the new army.

The 10 years since the collapse of 1929 have taken a severe toll of furniture factories but that mortality now is seen as a big element in placing the industry in a position to get back on a firm basis. Since 1929 there has been a mortality of 33 1-3 per cent in furniture factories and no new plants have appeared.

This situation indicates, the manufacturers say, that few will go out after munitions contracts and that probably all will find their plants hard put to it to fill the demand for new furniture.

The price level now is approximately 82 per cent of the 1926 level but costs of raw materials have gone up in recent months.

U. S. Gold Imports Rise $15,377,489 In Week of Oct. 30

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold shipments increased by $15,377,489 to $81,064,837 in the week ended Oct. 30.

The Commerce Department reported this, adding that Canada, through which Great Britain sends gold, again accounted for the major portion with $54,451,834, an increase of more than $2,000,000.

Argentina sent in $8,246,815, virtually all of it in coin. The Union of South Africa sent in $1,635,095 and the Philippine Islands sent $1,451,400.

Gold exports amounted to $1,691 compared with none the previous week. Gold held under earmark for foreign accounts increased by $19,391,707 to $1,773,600,190.

Imports of silver declined by nearly 50 per cent to $699,328 to the lowest level since mid-August. Mexico with $458,094 and Canada with $147,607 accounted for nearly all of the silver shipments.

Silver exports dropped to $9,897 from $24,848 in the previous week.

Aeronautic Exports Drop in September

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Commerce Department reported that aeronautic exports during September totaled $22,939,697 and included 284 airplanes valued at $12,228,209.

The shipments represented a decline from August, when the United Kingdom alone received 278 planes worth $22,666,000 and $6,920,000 worth of parts. August shipments were understood to have been swelled, however, by shipments of used military aircraft.

The United Kingdom took $15,164,825 worth of planes and parts in September, while Canada bought $3,424,500 worth.

September exports included 441 aircraft engines valued at $4,311,910, and parts and accessories worth $1,747,313.

Virginia Phone Expansion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Expenditures totaling approximately $833,000 for the construction of telephone plant and installation of equipment in Virginia have been authorized by the directors of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Virginia, according to an announcement by R. C. McCann, Vive-President and General Manager.

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Under 2 P. C. of Electrical Firms Material From Abroad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Less than 2 per cent of the material needed for manufacture of electrical equipment must now be brought from abroad, according to a report by Andrew H. Phelps, general manager of purchase and traffic of the Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Co.

Progress in finding American sources or substitutes, he said, has made it possible to reduce imports to a few essentials, of which there are ample supplies on hand.

"As an example, the Westinghouse Company annually buys about $100,000,000 worth of raw materials, finished parts, fuels, transportation and services," said Mr. Phelps. "Every state in the union now participates in these purchases for electrical manufacture. Only about $2,000,000 goes for materials produced abroad. In many cases even these are processed in the United States."

Principal items that must be imported include cobalt, antimony, Chile copper, Kanthal, mercury, nickel, tin, copal gum, white and amber mica, shellac, Japan paper, varnished treated silk cloth, asbestos twine and various hemp and long-fiber cotton twines and tapes, tungsten and China wood oil. All but nickel (Canada), mercury (Mexico), Chile copper (Chile) and antimony (Mexico), come from sources outside the Western Hemisphere.

"Supplies of all these necessary materials appear to be ample for several months to come," said Mr. Phelps. "Westinghouse has on hand sufficient amounts of the various items to last from 10 to 36 months at the present rate of demand, and we do not particularly feel that there will be any difficulty about obtaining additional supplies.

"If the preparedness program greatly increases the demand, however, the prices of these materials may be considerably increased."

Mercury Costs Up

An increase has already been noted in the price of mercury, which comes principally from Spain and Mexico.

"Since the middle of 1939 the price has advanced from $85 per flask of 76 pounds to about $200 per flask. However, the high price has stimulated domestic production, and there seems to be plenty of mercury available at present, with the price fluctuating around $180 a flask," reported Mr. Phelps. "Westinghouse now uses largely domestic sources," he added.

Because of its unusual electrical properties, mercury is a singularly important material in electrical manufacture. It is used in the production of rectifiers and ignitrons, which convert alternating to direct current. Electrical discharge through mercury vapor provides the ultraviolet radiation in fluorescent lamps which causes the chemical coating of the tube to give off visible light. Mercury vapor is also one of the principal ingredients of the gas mixture in the Westinghouse Sterilamp, which emits a "death ray" fatal to germs and bacteria, though harmless to human beings.

Shellac Supply Ample

Next to mercury, the most important import, according to quantity used, is shellac. Westinghouse requires more than 100 tons of it a year. Shellac, a resinous substance exuded by insects found in India, is used for the manufacture of insulating paper, from which paper tubes and condenser bushings are made. It also is valuable as a bonding agent for mica sheet, and there are no substitutes for most of these applications.

"The price of shellac is at a good level, around 13 cents per pound," Mr. Phelps reported, "and supply is ample because of lack of European demand. However, the 'large' crop which came in last April was only 40 per cent of normal and if it were not for the European embargo the price would be much higher than it is today."

In contrast to shellac, a necessary foreign product that is needed only in small but highly important quantities is kanthal, a special iron alloy resistance metal produced in Sweden, and rolled into wire in this country. Westinghouse uses only a few hundred pounds of this metal each year for relay heaters for which it is much better than the proposed substitutes that have been tried by manufacturers here.

"There is a possibility," Mr. Phelps comments, "that the ingots will be produced in this country under a license."

Westinghouse is also dependent on foreign sources for tungsten ore suitable for its manufacturing processes, but the company now has several years' supply in stock, Mr. Phelps stated. Tungsten, he explained, is used as the filaments of incandescent lamps and plays an important part in the production of vacuum tube devices such as X-Ray tubes and some types of radio tubes. Previously Westinghouse imported all of its tungsten ore from Australia, a source completely shut off as a result of the war. The company is now developing a new source for this metal in Argentina.

Mica Also Important

White mica is another import item of importance to the electrical industry, as it is used for insulating tape, commutators, and miscellaneous insulating applications. There is no satisfactory substitute for the majority of applications, although in the event of a shortage certain other insulations could be used in some cases. There are some mica deposits in this country, but no splittings are produced here; the mica sizes and quality are poor and the labor cost of splitting is almost prohibitive. Principal source of white splittings is India.

Another type of mica, known as amber mica, is used for insulation in heater plates and in insulating tape. There is no satisfactory substitute.

"Amber mica can be used in place of white mica for nearly all applications, but the reverse is not true," Mr. Phelps explains, "because white mica does not have the heat-resisting properties of the amber variety. The outlook on amber mica is very uncertain because of the collapse of France; it comes principally from Madagascar, a French possession. Deposits in Canada are of good quality, but production is small. In order to encourage development of Canadian deposits, Westinghouse has been ordering trial qualities from Canadian mines. So far as Westinghouse is concerned, our stock of mica is at an all-time high, with more than two years' supply on hand."

On other items, Mr. Phelps reported:

"Antimony—Our antimony is produced largely from Mexican ores and some United States ores. The United States produces about 10 per cent of its requirements, with Mexico as the chief source. Principal use for antimony by Westinghouse is as a lead alloy hardener, and there is no substitute. The preparedness program will probably increase the demand for antimony.

"Cobalt—At present there is little cobalt coming into the country, but importers have a supply which they are parceling out to their customers. Principal source of this metal is the Belgian Congo. Canada and Australia also produce cobalt, and it may be possible to obtain some cobalt ores there in case of shortage. Cobalt is used principally by Westinghouse in the production of Kovar, an alloy used as a metallic seal in the manufacture of radio tubes and similar devices. In the manufacture of meters, quantities of cobalt magnet steels are used.

"Chile Copper—This material, from Chile, is used for rectifier disks, and is not obtainable elsewhere. It is not available at all times in the proper form and must be purchased and imported when it can be obtained. Though experiments have been made for years, no suitable substitute has yet been found.

"Nickel — Westinghouse uses nickel in the production of alloys with special thermal or magnetic properties. It is also used in the manufacture of electrical resistance wire. There is no substitute. Principal source of nickel is Canada. There is no production worth mentioning in this country. Nickel alloy steel is vital to the manufacture of armament and machinery, and the present program could conceivably double this country's requirements.

"Tin—Used in the making of solders and alloys, and the possibility of substitution is very limited. Principal source is British Malaya and East Indies. Ores are available in Bolivia, but there are no smelters on this continent to handle them.

"Copal Gum—This material is used in the manufacture of mica bonds. It is a spirit soluble resin obtained from tapped trees. Source: Philippines. Other copal gum from the Congo can be substituted in an emergency.

"Japan Paper—This is a special paper of high tensile strength used in covering wire. It is gradually being superseded by a domestic product.

"Silk Cloth—A varnish treated silk cloth used for certain coil insulations. Very thin material with extremely close tolerances. Substitution is very difficult. Principal source is Japan.

"Asbestos Twine—A twine made of Canadian asbestos manufactured in this country. Very difficult of substitution, it is used for special coil tying.

"China Wood Oil—Used in the manufacture of insulating varnishes. The wood oil used in this country comes principally from China. While American production is not yet much of a factor, it is increasing in importance, with an output of superior quality. In spite of unsettled conditions in China, wood oil is still coming in, and there is considerable available in brokers' hands. For some applications, oiticia oil from South America is acceptable as a substitute."

About 100 tons of these various materials are required by Westinghouse for each month's normal production of electrical equipment.

Lumber Output, Shipments And Orders Top Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported that lumber production for the week ended Oct. 26 stood at 76 per cent of the seasonal weekly average of 1929 and shipments were 91 per cent of the average 1929 weekly shipments.

Production for the week totaled 255,452,000 feet, which was 3 per cent less than the previous week, and 2 per cent greater than the corresponding week a year ago.

Shipments aggregated 283,662,000 feet, which was 5 per cent greater than the previous week, and 6 per cente greater than last year's corresponding week.

Orders booked during the week were 285,505,000 feet, which was 10 per cent greater than the previous week, and 45 per cent greater than the corresponding week last year.

More Private Financing For Defense Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Defense financing obstacles are rapidly being cleared away and the transfer of private capital into defense effort may be expected to increase, according to the National City Bank of New York in its November Letter.

A high proportion of the financing, the bank believes, will be done under the emergency plant facilities contracts, which were adopted in semifinal form on Oct. 10. These provide for reimbursement to the manufacturer by the Government in 60 equal annual installments, for assignment of these governmental promises to pay to the bank or other lending agency and for retention by the manufacturer of title to the plant pending completion of the payments. At that time the manufacturer may buy it back at cost less depreciation or, if he thinks that too high, at a negotiated price.

Facilities Summarized

"With the setting up of the foregoing plan," continues the letter, "four principal methods for building and financing defense facilities may now be summarized:

"1. Army and Navy construction, including government arsenals, naval bases, etc., and extension of existing government properties, to be owned and operated by the Federal Government and financed with Federal funds.

"2. Construction of plants to be owned by the Government but operated by private manufacturers, as in the case of the Chrysler tank plant and the du Pont power plant at Louisville, Ky.

"3. Construction of unconditionally privately owned and operated plants, the manufacturer availing himself of the provision of the new Excess Profit Tax Law permitting amortization in five years where the plant is certified by the Government as necessary for defense. This may be the procedure where the manufacturer is able to secure private financing, and where there is reasonable assurance that the volume of business in sight is sufficient to enable him to recoup his cost or that the plant can be converted to peacetime use.

"4. Cases where risks are too great for private capital to assume alone. In such cases the manufacturer will wish to avail himself of the emergency plant facilities contract, as just described.

"In view of the very great uncertainties of the situation, it seems likely that much of the financing of new defense construction will be done under the new emergency plant facilities contract plan. Incidentally, it should perhaps be stated at this point that the new Assignment of Claims Act also opens the way to the pledging of government contracts as collateral for working capital loans; that is, a contractor having orders for certain supplies for the Government would be able to take these contracts to a bank and borrow against them. Ordinarily, however, this should not be necessary, inasmuch as such loans are usually for short term and hence can be negotiated in the usual way.

Emergency Contracts

"Already a number of emergency plant facilities contracts between the Government and manufacturers have been executed, and more are anticipated as the procedure for borrowing against them becomes clarified and experience develops. Banks throughout the country have large quantities of funds available and are eager to put them to work. In September the National Defense Advisory Commission reported that results of a test survey, conducted through the Federal Reserve System, had revealed the commercial banks as standing ready to lend at least $3,000,000,000 to manufacturers for emergency defense plant facilities, 'an amount,' the Commission said, 'several times that which at present is believed required for building emergency production capacity.'"

REA Reports $4,757,000 Allotments to Utilities

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Rural Electrification Administration announced allotments totaling $4,757,000:

Among them were:

Tallapoosa River Electric Membership Corporation, Lafayette, Ala., $240,000; Ozarks Rural Electric Co-operative Corporation, Fayetteville, Ark., $168,000; Washington-St. Tammany Electric Membership Corporation, Franklinton, La., $87,000; Washington Electric Co-operative, Inc., East Montpelier, Vt., $28,000; B. A. R. C. Electric Co-operative, Millboro, Va., $275,000.

General Classified

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Has New Post

John H. Payne

Elected to the new post of Secretary-Treasurer of the State Bankers Association of Virginia. Mr. Payne has been on the staff of the New York State Bankers Association a year and a half. Previously he was associate editor of Gloves Magazine, trade journal of the glove industry, and also with the Federal Housing Authority department of the Washington Irving Trust Company of Tarrytown, N. Y. He assumes his new duties Jan. 1.

FHLB Sees Danger Of an Over-Supply Of Apartment Houses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The possibility of an over-supply of apartment houses in some communities is cited at the forthcoming annual report of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

"For the United States as a whole, rents and vacancies have remained practically unchanged over almost three years, evidence that the newly-built dwelling units could be absorbed without inroads into the occupancy and rent structure," the report will say. "Rents the average advanced from 1935 through the end of 1937 and have been practically stationary ever since.

"The scattered vacancy data data available at present indicate a remarkable degree of stability. The general decline in vacancies that began in 1933 came to a halt in 1936 and since that time changes upward or downward were small and determined apparently by local rather than national conditions. Of the 35 cities for which comparable surveys were made in 1939 and 1938, 20 reported a lower percentage of vacancies last year, 14 showed a higher percentage than in 1938, and one indicated no change.

"To judge from the few cities reporting vacancy data for different types of structures, vacancy ratios in apartment houses have been consistently higher than in single-family houses and in 1939, there was a noticeable tendency for vacancies in apartments to increase, ten communities out of 14 showing larger vacancies than the year before. In contrast, vacancies in single-family houses were on a low level, ranging from 1 to 3 per cent, and showed predominantly fractional decreases during the last year."

Financing Planned By Revere Copper

WASHINGTON (AP)—Copper & Brass, Inc., New York, has notified the securities commission of its intention to issue $7,500,000 of 3¼ per cent first mortgage sinking fund bonds, due November 15, 1960.

The proceeds, together with other funds, will be used for the redemption at 102½ per cent of $7,922,000 of 4¼ per cent first mortgage sinking fund bonds due January 1, 1956.

Blyth and Company, Inc., New York, was listed as the principal underwriter.

Local Classified

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Steel Activity Not Affected By Election

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—Iron Age said today that outcome of the presidential election would have no immediate effect on the steel business except perhaps to intensify defense efforts with the removal of politics from people's minds.

"Whatever the long-range future may bring, the outlook for many months to come—perhaps throughout 1941 at least—is for maximum activity in steel and related lines," said the magazine.

"Although the industry rate is estimated as unchanged from last week's figure of 96 per cent, the trend seems to be still slightly upward."

Scrap Prices Unchanged

Only in steel scrap prices had the upward trend been checked and that appeared to be an artificial situation created by fear of what Washington might do in event of a runaway market, said Iron Age, noting that for the fourth consecutive week its composite of scrap steel prices remained unchanged at $20.67.

No follower of Pittsburgh Coke & Iron Company's pig iron advance of $1.50 and $2 a ton had appeared and none was in sight, said the magazine, adding:

"Unless costs get out of hand, the outlook is for unchanged prices for the first quarter on steel products and pig iron."

It was noted pig iron consumers without regular sources were finding its difficult to obtain iron, and that merchant furnaces not in blast might find trouble in getting enough coke unless some of the 500 to 600 unlighted ovens in the Connellsville beehive field were put to work.

Record Pig Iron Output

Production of pig iron in October was at an all-time peak, with 4,445,961 tons, at a daily rate of 143,418 tons.

October's upward trend of orders and production was without the aid of gains in export.

"The British, though now inquiring for steel in somewhat larger volume, have not been buying as heavily as in last July and August," said Iron Age. "A good deal of unshipped tonnage remains on mill books; nevertheless exports to the United Kingdom in September were down, though they represented about three fifths of the month's total of 965,444 gross tons. The total was a 7.7 per cent decline from the 1,046,084 gross tons shipped in August, which was an all-time peak."

Railroad purchases were described as becoming of greater importance in steel tonnage.

Tin plate was coming into greater demand as some users became apprehensive over next year's supplies, the magazine noted.

Monsanto Chemical Co.

NEW YORK (AP) — Monsanto Chemical Co. today reported for nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $3,576,757, equal to $2.58 a common share, compared with $3,253,284, or $2.31 a share, in the comparable 1939 period.

Local Classified

(Continued.)

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Growth of Footwear Industry Broad, Federal Survey Shows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—During the past 40 years there has been a widespread increase in the number of shoe-making establishments in the West, Mid-West, and South, and a doubling of the industry's capacity, according to a survey made by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the decentralization of the shoe industry.

At the present time there are 1,000 shoe-making firms now operating in 33 states, Julius G. Schnitzer, Bureau leather specialist, states in an article in the current Domestic Commerce Weekly.

These firms are located in 377 communities of 227 counties. The leading producing states, in order of importance, are Massachusetts, New York, Missouri, New Hampshire, Pennslyvania and Maine. Other states included in this list are Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia, Illinois, Georgia, Florida, Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, Minnesota, Texas, Nebraska, Tennessee, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, Washington, Oregon and California.

In Small Communities

Most factories are located in smaller communities, and only a small proportion of the total is in cities with populations of more than 500,000. More than 32 per cent of all communities having shoe factories are in the population group of 2,500 to 9,999, while cities with population of more than 500,000 represent only 3.2 per cent of all communities covered.

Comparing the present-day distribution of shoe-making establishments with that of 1899, Mr. Schnitzer points out that in the latter year 47 per cent of all shoes produced in this country were made in Massachusetts, 9.7 per cent in New Hampshire, 8.9 per cent in New York, and less than 4 per cent in Missouri. In 1939 these same states accounted for 19.2 per cent, 9 per cent, 17.1 per cent, and 11.4 per cent, respectively. Output of shoes in 1899 totaled less than 218,000,000 pairs and in 1939 more than 424,000,000 pairs.

Per capita consumption of leather footwear in the United States is higher than in any other country. In 1939 it was estimated at almost three and one-half pairs, which was one pair per person greater than the next largest consumer, Canada, in the same year, and from one to one and one-half pairs greater for each person than the number used in the larger European countries. To meet the domestic demand American output of leather footwear in the past five years has been more than 400,000,000 pairs annually—far larger than the output of any other one country and about 40 per cent of world production in that period.

The total volume of shoe imports to the United States has never reached as much as three and one-half per cent of the domestic output. With production exceeding 424,000,000 pairs in 1939, total United States imports of leather footwear amounted to only 5,083,000 pairs. Both imports and exports by the American shoe industry last year amounted to less than 8,200,000 pairs.

Ready for Defense Needs

With government purchases of shoes looming large with the operation of the selective service program, the shoe industry is well prepared to meet the additional demand for military footwear.

"During the last war," Mr. Schnitzer said, "20,000,000 pairs of military footwear were purchased by the government in 1917 and 8,800,000 pairs in 1918. Moreover, before and after the United States entry into that conflict, quantities of shoes suitable for military use were also made for the armies of other countries, principally Russia and Italy.

"United States Government orders for footwear during the past three years averaged but 1,600,000 pairs annually, and in the first nine months of 1940 totaled 5,000,000 pairs. After those chosen from the selective service lists have been called to service, Army footwear orders will amount to from 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 pairs yearly, according to estimates by the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense. The amount of such purchases will necessarily have to be increased if the number of men called to service is larger than was first contemplated."

Local Classified

(Continued)

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ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet, rest and study; well heated; near Boardwalk and church; $1.00 daily per person (2 in room). HOTEL TROY, 1310 Pacific Avenue.

BOSTON, 178 Huntington Ave., Apt. 10—Select rooms; transient or permanent; plenty heat, continuous hot water; elevator. McGRATH, Phone Com. 0684

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Ave., The Ilkley—Warm, clean, attractive rooms; running water, innerspring mattresses. Com. 0162, Miss Slack.

BOSTON, 35 St. Stephen St., Suite 3—2 comfortable, connecting rooms; reasonable; near church. J. O. COLE. Tel. Com. 0130.

BOSTON, MASS., 160 Bay State Road—Excellent location. Park Street 9 minutes, clean, attractive rooms, double or single.

BOSTON, 14 Clearway St., Suite 4—Furnished, sunny front room; near Massachusetts Avenue.

N. Y. C., 171 West 71st, (Broadway)—Very desirable room; two windows, adjoining bath; refined home; all transportation. (Apt. 12-A.)

HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
ROOMS (All With Bath)
$1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special Weekly Rates — Friendly Service
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

NARBERTH, PA.—Two unfurnished rooms; porch; private bath; excellent location on Main Line; 15 minutes to Phila.; Christian Scientists preferred. Phone Narberth 3070-W.

N. Y. C., 127 West 58th Street, Apt. 3-W.—Refined home; rooms $8.00 to $12.00, weekly; all conveniences.

N. Y. C.—One block south Carnegie Hall—Unusual opportunity for a few young men (or others) in cultured home; bedrooms, baths, living-room (or rented separately); many transits. 853, 7th Ave. Rutgers Studio.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

SALES OPPORTUNITY
Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be member of a Christian Science Church, preferably resident of Paterson, New Jersey. Should have had some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of two working days each week required. Commission basis.
Write Box G-13, The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

PERSONNEL DIRECTOR
Desires connection with first class house; have successful record; wants to locate in New England. Box E-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHAUFFEUR, white American, middle-aged, single, clean character. Box M-15, The Christian Science Monitor, 1239 Ingraham Bldg., Miami, Fla.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLLEGE graduate, Southern gentlewoman, offers services as companion, governess, experienced nurse; day, hour. G. Terry, MO. 2-9700, N. Y. C.

HOUSEKEEPER companion, manage of chain household responsibility; excellent references; pleasant personality; drive car; go anywhere. Box 567, Sharon, Mass.

NURSE — infants'; 9 years' experience; best of references. Write Box X-99, Suite 1350, 500 5th Avenue, N. Y. C.

PRIVATE or COMPANION secretary; executive training; driving license; references. C-1, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

POSITION as stenographer; over ten years' experience (including engineering). Please write E. Mensel, 121 S. Burnet St., E. Orange, N. J.

STUDIOS TO LET

N. Y. C.—One block Carnegie Hall; teacher's studio, available week-days 9-6; sunny room 18x18, nicely furnished. CI. 6-3666.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

VOICE Production. Let me help solve your vocal problems. Free Audition.
ALEXIS SANDERSEN, 257 W. 86th, N. Y. C. SU. 7-8625

LEILA CANNES—Concert pianist, accepts pupils—children—adults; accompanies and coaches singers. Studio, 502 Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C. CI. 7-4594.

N. Y. C., RUTGERS STUDIO, 853 7th Ave. (near Carnegie)—Coaching: languages, including requirements of singers; speech correction for foreigners; High school grade subjects. CI. 6-3666.

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash. for N. H., Me. Tel. Somerville 0678
11 Dana Street, Somerville, Mass.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

A HIGH CASH PRICE PAID FOR WORN FUR COATS. M. FUR CO. 1 W. 34th, near 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Wis. 7-7969

WEARING APPEL

"WHY PAY FOR LABELS?" Miss Goodman sells MODEL GOWNS, COATS from the most exclusive manufacturers at exceptionally low prices. 474 Seventh Ave. (36th St.) N. Y. C. LA. 4-4013. Creative millinery on premises.

New Jersey

ATLANTIC CITY

Last Three Days!
DEPARTMENT MANAGERS' SALE
Only a few more days to avail yourself of the hundreds of unusual values prepared for this Big Sale!
Plan your shopping needs for months to come. Buy for yourself and for gift-giving later on, at real savings.
M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Ave. at So. Carolina

KENTS
RESTAURANTS
ATLANTIC CITY
Delicious Food Delightful Surroundings Reasonable Prices
1214 Atlantic Ave. 2124 Atlantic Ave. 1700 Pacific Ave.

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
NEON SIGN IN WINDOW
Hardware and Furnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Sporting Goods, Paints, Glass
Hand Bags Gloves
Famous Maid
HOSIERY SHOPS
Lingerie 1442 ATLANTIC AVENUE
(Cor. Atlantic and New York Aves.)

NEW JERSEY

COLLINGSWOOD

Bartlett-Seaman Co.
Jeddo Coal
Genuine Koppers Coke—Fuel Oil
Lumber and Building Material
Collingswood 1200 Haddonfield 1910

The House of Castor
Furriers
Exclusive Suits and Coats
Phone 485 713 Haddon Ave.

CRANFORD

Seager's Drug Store
J. WALTER SEAGER, Reg. Pharm
Agents for
Lucien Lelong Toiletries
103 Union Ave. Cranford, N. J.
Phone CR 6-0700

ADMIRED GIFTS and GREETINGS
PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS
10% discount to readers of The Christian Science Monitor this month.
Famous NORTHMONT Silk Stockings—Bathed in Precious Cosmetic Oils—79c pr., 3 pr. $2.25. (Buy 12 pairs in a year and get one pair free).

GOLDENBERG'S
8 Union Ave., N., Cranford, N. J.
HAND COLORED POST CARDS OF YOUR CRANFORD CHURCH, 2c EACH.

Reel-Strong Coal Co.
JAMES A. STRONG, Pres.
COAL—OIL—COKE
Corner Union and North Avenue
Cranford, N. J. Tel. CR 6-0900

Telephone Cranford 6-0866 — Fertilizers Hardware

Jack W. Apgar
104 N. Union Ave., CRANFORD, N. J.
Pittsburgh Paint Products
House Furnishings

Bell's Drug Store
9 No. Union Ave. Cranford, N. J.
Tel. CRanford 6-0062
S. S. Eisenberg, Reg. Pharm.
Cosmetics by
Elizabeth Arden, Coty, Lentheric, Chanel, H. H. Ayer, Yardley
and others

CRANFORD
HIGH GRADE MARKET
6 Union Ave., N., Cranford, N. J.
MEATS—FANCY FRUITS
VEGETABLES
Phone CR. 6-2100

EAST ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-7687 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For the
Christmas Cards

You will send
Visit POST'S
622 Central Ave.
370 Main St.
Open Evenings until Christmas
Post's

We Live to Serve!
"When better laundering is done, Crescent will do it."
LAUNDERING
DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
Crescent Laundry
HUmboldt 3-7200—Newark, N. J.

Individual Millinery
Silver
HATS
Ready Made and to Order
11 North Harrison Street

Chas. T. Hornecker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361
Member F. T. D.

GARDNER ELECTRIC CO.
Radios and Radio Service
Wiring and Repairs
Lighting Fixtures and Appliances
18 Washington Place OR 3-8503

Serving the Discriminating
élégante
dry cleaners
15 Washington Pl. Ph. Orange 5-6729

C. A. LUND
The Jeweler
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing—Old Gold and Silver Bought
617 Central Ave. at Harrison St.
Or. 3-4990

BUD BEAUTY SHOPPE
Our Tuesday and Wednesday
SPECIAL SHAMPOO, RINSE, FINGER WAVE, MANICURE **95c**
383 Main Street OR. 3-9880

Lang Company
for over 40 years
Plumbing and Heating
for the Oranges
at low prices
407 MAIN ST. OR. 3-3100

Lincoln Storage Warehouses
Packing—Moving—Storing
Shipping
53 Years Serving Northern N. J.
75 MAIN STREET, EAST ORANGE
Let us estimate for you

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

NEW JERSEY

ENGLEWOOD

LAW
INCORPORATED
15 East Palisade Avenue
HABERDASHER
Englewood 3-4152

For Dignified Service, Try
COMMUNITY CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
83 West Palisade Avenue
WATCH for SPECIALS

HARRY BINDER, Inc.
83 West Palisade Avenue
ENGLEWOOD'S LEADING MEN'S SHOP
Home of Worsted-tex Suits
Knit-tex Topcoats and Winter-tex Overcoats
Adam Hats—Interwoven Socks
Manhattan Shirts
BOY SCOUT HEADQUARTERS
Tel. Englewood 3-0310

HADDONFIELD

JOHN D. BARR
Insurance
Business Phone: Camden 3635

Delicatessen and Fancy Groceries
KOHLER'S
We carry a full line of
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
423 HADDON AVENUE
Phone Haddonfield 1709
Free Delivery Open Evenings

WARREN'S SERVICE STATION
TANNER STREET
Richfield Gas and Oils
Tires and Accessories
Service Planned to Meet Your Needs
Our attention is personal
to you and your car
PHONE HADDONFIELD 3730

"Outfitters for Gentlemen"
Finney Wood's Men's Shop
Arrow Shirts—Interwoven Socks
J. B. Simpson—Custom tailored suits
111 KINGS HIGHWAY HADDONFIELD

HADDON HEIGHTS

HADDON MARKET
A Pioneer Super-Service Store
MEATS • GROCERIES
PRODUCE
Phone H. H. 1201
507 Station Avenue

JOHNSON'S BEAUTY SHOP
611 W. H. Pike, Haddon Hts.
— PHONE 1143 —
Open Tuesday, Thursday and Friday Evenings

WILLIAM V. DENISE
Atlantic Service Station
Clements Bridge Rd. and White Horse Pike, Haddon Heights, N. J.
For delivery service call H. H. 4432

HOBOKEN

EDWARD RATHJEN
Dealer in High Grade
BEDDING-FURNITURE-UPHOLSTERY
SLIP COVERS TO ORDER
MATTRESSES MADE OVER
POLISHING AND CABINET WORK
Phone Hob. 3-1129 Est. 1920
1000 BLOOMFIELD STREET

Steve's Beauty Parlor
1220 Washington St. Phone HOb. 3-5922

The Marcel Shop
264 7th St. Phone HOb. 3-3187
Offer the best of service by Competent Operators

LEVITIN & UNTERWEISER INSURANCE
2852 Boulevard Jersey City
Journal Square 2-0665

Same Day
Dry Cleaning Service
Phone Hoboken 3-0757
U.S. CLEANERS & DYERS CO.
716 WASHINGTON STREET

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-6914 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Fangmann, Inc.
Est. 1890
COKE, COAL, OIL
262-266 New York Avenue
Jersey City, N. J. WEBSTER 4-1360

NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY (Continued)

BErgen 3-2036
JOHN H. GERKEN
Koppers Coke — Coal — Fuel Oil
Hudson County Deliveries
98 Bentley Ave. Jersey City, N. J.

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE, BER. 3-8100

MADISON

Eight-Piece
Apple Dessert Set
$1 a Set
BRIGGS & ROBERTS
91 Main Street

MAPLEWOOD

For Suburban Homes
Consult
Frederic L. Wolf
Realtor
7 South Orange Ave., South Orange
Call A. Harding

E. O. BOCKMAN, Inc.
Zephyr, Ford, Mercury, Specialists
We carry DuPont Zerex and Zerone
Fill up your car for the winter
479-481 Valley St. SO. 2-7900-1

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Burnett's Vanilla, bottle 27c
B&M Tasty Lobster, 2 cans 65c
Ready to Eat
177 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-4300

STRUBBE'S
Fancy Moulded Ice Cream
for your dinner Thanksgiving Day
HOMEMADE CANDIES, *fresh daily*
178 Maplewood Ave. SO 2-2465
1102 Clinton Ave. Irvington Essex 3-3920

MILLBURN

HARVEY J. TIGER
Hardware and Housewares
SAVORY ROASTERS
CUTLERY
PYREX OVENWARE
Mill. 6-0469 324 Millburn Avenue

Barberry Corner
Luncheon 50c; Afternoon Tea; Dinner 85c and $1.00; Sunday Dinner—12:30-8—$1.00
33 TAYLOR STREET MILL. 6-1739

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 2-1280 10 a m to 12 m daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Anderson's Flowers Inc.
4 and 6 South Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

Estab. 1880 60 Years Continuous Service
Henry Becker & Son, Inc.
"exclusively"
Grade "A" Dairy Products
Telephones Caldwell 6-2000 Orange 5-5000
Farms and Main Office at Roseland, N. J.

Applegate Farm
GUERNSEY MILK
ICE CREAM
A Complete Dairy Service
616 Grove St., Montclair 2-5980

Order Fuel Oil From
HARRY F. KNIERING
39 Marion Road, Montclair N. J.
TEL. MONT. 2-8300
Representing
NORTHERN NEW JERSEY OIL CO.
Selling "Triple Filtered" Fuel Oil
(Hyper Refined Only Not a blend)

FOR FINE FLOWERS
Massmann
416 Bloomfield Ave. Mont. 2-3000

SALE ON CURTAINS
Dress up your home with new fall curtains for every room in the house, at great savings. Custom-made drapes is our specialty. Come in and see our full selection.
We also carry a full line of dress goods, hosiery, lingerie, corsets and domestics.
MONTCLAIR TEXTILE STORE
543 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
90 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

DISTINCTIVE GOWNS and Sportswear
Kane's
47 Church Street
Montclair
New Jersey

The Spinning Wheel INC
KNITTING YARNS
FREE INSTRUCTIONS
EXPERT BLOCKING
27 CHURCH STREET MONTCLAIR HELEN OAKLEY

GIFTS BOOKS
GREETING CARDS
BURNER'S
629 Valley Rd., Upper Montclair, N. J.

Personal Christmas Cards
Await your selection at
Madisons
427 Bloomfield Ave. Mont. 2-1653

Electrical Contractors
BOGART and HANSEN
568 Bloomfield Ave. Mont. 2-6870

KNOX HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
Pre-Christmas Sale of Neckwear
Wellmont Haberdashers
6 Church Street at Montclair Center
FOWNES GLOVES—KREMENTZ JEWELRY

For Thanksgiving
Pies—Cakes—Rolls
Ice Creams and Confections
MARKER'S
594 Valley Road, Mont. 2-4144

Frances Rose
Frocks and Every Accessory
609 Valley Road Upper Montclair

NEW BRUNSWICK

Bertha Luise Gift Shop
Art Linens
Representative for Associated Authors
Monitor Advertised Books
209 New York Ave. Near Vocational School

NEWARK

"The Music Center of New Jersey"
Home of the Steinway, Chickering Musette, Minipiano, Kimball, Wurlitzer and many others.
HAMMOND ORGAN
NOVACHORD and SOLOVOX
GRIFFITH PIANO CO.
605 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
238 W. Front Street, Plainfield, N. J.
236 Market Street, Paterson, N. J.
All stores open evenings

A. C. BERTHOLON
INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.
NEWARK N.J.
MITCHELL 2-2246

MEN'S RINGS
Men are wearing rings. Wiss has low priced or important rings in abundance.
46 BROAD ST. **Wiss** 47 W. PARK ST.
NEWARK

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

NUTLEY

Jones the Florist
NUTLEY 2-1022
Passaic Ave. and Center Street
Nutley, New Jersey
Member Floral Telegraph Delivery
We Telegraph Flowers

MORRIS' CONFECTIONERY
561 Franklin Avenue
Candies, Favors and Ice Cream for Thanksgiving
Also Ice Cream Cakes in Fancy Molds
Delivery Phone Nutley 2-1058

ORANGE

Social and Commercial
Eagle PRINTING Co.
Labels of All Descriptions
Designed and Printed
300 Main St. ORange 3-6010

Announcing the Opening of Our New Shop at 91 and 95 Main Street Next door to old location
OLSEN'S FLOWERS

NEW JERSEY

ORANGE (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8585, 9 to 11:30 a m daily except Friday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You Are Invited
To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream. Toilet Requisites, Films and Candy
CADMUS' PHARMACY
408 Central Ave. Tel. OR 3-5020

Henry F. Schmidt & Co., Inc.
Stationery—Office Equipment
Greeting Cards—Books
Gifts
350 Main Street Or. 3-0757

SOUTH ORANGE

ALBERT VOSS
Orders are now being taken for
Personal Christmas Cards
21 Vose Avenue SO. 2-1656

SICKLEY BROS.
FUEL OIL COAL
Building Materials
2 West South Orange Ave. SO. 2-1840

Your CHICKENS, your TURKEYS done to a turn for *now or Thanksgiving, at*
The Village Pantry Delicatessen
113 SO. ORANGE AVENUE
SO 2-0070 FREE DELIVERY

PASSAIC

BANK
of
PASSAIC
and
TRUST COMPANY
Passaic, N. J.
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of Federal Reserve System

Stencheverts
FINE SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
38 Lexington Avenue Passaic, N. J.
96 Main Street, Paterson, N. J.
188 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

BERT McILVEEN, Inc.
Flowers
659 MAIN AVE. PA 3-1414

The Servicenter
Courteous ESSO *Service*
Passaic Avenue and Prospect Street
Passaic, N. J. Tel. Pa. 2-8611

SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in
Passaic, Clifton, Paterson, Radburn, Nutley, Bloomfield, Garfield, Rutherford, E. Rutherford, Wallington, Carlstadt, Belleville
Phone PASSAIC 2-1906
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE. CLIFTON N. J.

PLAINFIELD

For FINE FURS
consult
VOGELS
206 E. FRONT ST., PLAINFIELD
Tel. PLFD 6-4250

Professional Beauty Service for Discriminating Women
Appointment Only
Olive A. Brownell
912 W. Front near Grant Ave.
Tel. Plfd. 6-0618

Pine Cone Gift Shop
Unusual, inexpensive gifts for all occasions
Greeting Cards
E. PALMER
112 E. Union Ave., Bound Brook, N. J.
Tel. 514-J

READE'S **Strand**
Phone Pl. 6-3500
Now thru Wednesday, Nov. 13th
Deanna Durbin
in "Spring Parade"
with Robert Cummings

Taylor's Speciality Shop
Lingerie—Hosiery—Gloves
Newest Shades in Hosiery
Always on Hand
201 Watchung Ave. opp. Post Office
Tel. Plfd. 6-3658

F. A. KIRCH CO.
HARDWARE
Plenty of electricity—more home enjoyment
201 PARK AVENUE Tel. 6-0570

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 WEST FRONT STREET
offer you now as since 1868
Expert Service in
PICTURE FRAMING
TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

Stetson Hats—Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
NUNN-BUSH SHOES
McGREGOR SPORTS WEAR
131 Park Ave. Plfd. 6-2776

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8892-W, 9 to 10 a m daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RED BANK

Lawes LEHIGH Lasts
Coal
Fuel Oil
Purina Feeds
Grass Seed
LAWES COAL CO., Inc.
Phone Red Bank 1251

RIDGEFIELD PARK

At Lower Prices
CARR'S CLEAN COAL
Coke Fuel Oil
Carr Oil Burners
Hack. 2-0067

RIDGEWOOD

C. L. Hargert & Co.
INSURANCE
Fire—Automobile—Life
Annuities—Bonds
Direct Claim Service
2 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone Ri. 6-2147

RED CROSS SHOES for Women
FLORSHEIM SHOES for Men
Children's shoes expertly fitted
MARCUS
63 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVE.

LOUIS WEINBERG
Manhattan Shirts
Underwear, Pajamas, Arrow Shirts
Cravats, Interwoven Hose
Smithson Clothes
43 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

WONDER GROCERY STORE
F. KILROY, Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

Electric Home Servants, Inc.
APPLIANCES
Refrigerators, Ranges, Dishwashers and Modern Kitchens
Bendix Home Laundry
Ri. 6-1414 135 E. Ridgewood Ave.

Place Your Insurance Thru
MASON F. FERRIS
Experience, Prompt Service
Fire, Burglary, Liability, Auto
170 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phones 6-4847 and (Res.) 6-0192-W
Licensed REAL ESTATE BROKER

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridge. 6-2792

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
999 TIRE COMPANY
We Love to Change Tires
RIDGEWOOD 6-0299 IRV. MITTAG

RUTHERFORD

Werners
Complete Outfitters to Men
Full Line of Distinctive Fall Merchandise
5-7 Sylvan Street Ru. 2-1178

SPRINGFIELD

PLYMOUTH and CHRYSLER
Sales and Service
Morris Ave. Motor Car Co.
155 Morris Ave. Mill. 6-0229

SUMMIT

B. L. SCHLOSSER
Cleaner
Furniture Can Be Cleaned
The Charge Is Moderate
37 Union Place Sum. 6-2122-23

GLEN-OAKS
A Charming Home Colony
At SUMMIT, N. J.
Raymond W. Stafford, *Developer* — Office: 100 Ashland Rd.

STEPHENS-MILLER CO.
'blue coal'
FUEL OIL
Building Materials
Summit 6-0029 38 Russell Place

Joseph O. Chrystal, Inc.
24-Hour Metered Deliveries
Free Oil Burner Cleaning and Emergency Oil Burner Service With Yearly Oil Contracts
FUEL - OIL
Nights, Sundays and Holidays SU 6-2808
387 Springfield Ave SU 6-0271

ARTHUR MANSER
Hardware and Housewares
See Our Window for
THANKSGIVING SUGGESTIONS
Sum. 6-1121 431 Springfield Ave.

NEW JERSEY

TEANECK

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware Paints — House Furnishings Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE RD. Teaneck 6-4991

MILK **Butterworth Dairy**
222 Elm Avenue Tea. 6-0411
Delivered in
TEANECK RIDGEFIELD PARK
BOGOTA HACKENSACK

INSURANCE SERVICE
Be Neighborly
Place your Insurance with your home town agent
CLARENCE LOFBERG
363 Cedar Lane TEA. 6-8855

Visit Our Greenhouses
Osmer Eickhoff
Cedar Lane and Pomander Walk
TEANECK, N. J.
FLOWERS FOR YOUR HOME
FLORAL GIFTS FOR FRIENDS

TRENTON

Handbags *Gloves*
FAMOUS MAID Hosiery Shops
Lingerie 18 So. Broad Street
Trenton, N. J.

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Westfield 2-1388 9 to 10 a m daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Largest Drive-in Station in Town
SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"

If You Can't Find It Elsewhere, Try
The Economy Dry Goods Store
The Store for Everybody
147 Broad St. Tel. Westfield 2-2615

BISSELL'S TEXTILE STORE
Curtains, Yard Goods, Domestics
BOTANY YARN and FABRIC ENSEMBLE
for Sweater and Skirt Sets
210 EAST BROAD STREET

Wesley R. Braunsdorf Associates
—Insurance Counselors
Life—Annuity—Fire and all forms of Casualty Protection for clients who appreciate conscientious and impartial analysis and counsel
53 Elm St., Westfield, N. J. 2-3115

Westfield Flower Growers
JOHN C. STEUERNAGEL
Day: WEstfield 2-3650
Night: WEstfield 2-3164-J
Springfield Ave., Westfield, N. J.

D. DRYSON & SON
224 EAST BROAD STREET
and
108 CENTRAL AVENUE
Furriers
TEL. WE. 2-1078 Established 1912

O'CONNOR'S MARKET
Now located at 760 PROSPECT ST.
Carrying a full line of Meat, Groceries, Vegetables and Birds Eye Foods
FREE PROMPT DELIVERY AT ALL TIMES
3 Phones—We. 2-3737, We. 2-3050, We. 2-3051
WESTFIELD, N. J.

WALTER BURD'S AMOCO SERVICE STATION
Center for Lubrication
Central Avenue and Quimby Street
Tel. We. 2-3932

Andrew's Hair Stylists
NEW CASCADE SHAPING—
NEW ANDREW SUPREME PERMANENT WAVE
233 North Avenue Tel. We. 2-4090

WEST NEW YORK

L. J. Rad
JEWELER
639 BERGENLINE AVENUE
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

CHARLES C. VOGT
CCV JEWELERS
826 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN (Continued)

HOFFMAN-METZGER
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children

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PHONE BOULEVARD 171

WILKINSBURG

Christmas Cards
Check the Christmas Cards you need. Then come in early and make your selections while our stock is complete.
KISER BROS.
735 Penn Avenue

· Daily Features Page ·

Words of Current Interest

Absorption — *Ab-sorp'-shun* (*a* clipped-short as in *a*ccount, *o* as in *o*rb, *u* clipped-short as in circ*u*s). A soft sound for the *s* is demanded by regular use.

The original meaning of the Latin verb *absorbere*, "swallow up," stays in the derived English word, sometimes literally and again figuratively.

Alienated (Eph. 4:18)—*Al'-yen-at'-ed* (both *a*'s long, first *e* clipped-short as in silent, second short). The *i* has a *y* value in articulation.

A meaning which the Romans attached to their verb *alienare*, namely, "sell," or "convey," speaking of land, English-speaking people also apply to their derived word, "alienate." Moreover, the meaning the Romans put on the past participle, *alienatus*, "estranged," the borrowers likewise put on "alienated." Fundamentally, the Latin verb means "make another's."

Ambiguous — *Am-big'-u-us* (*a* short, *i* short, first *u* as in unite, second clipped-short as in circus).

This is the word *ambiguus*, "wandering," "wavering," spelled in the way of Latin adjectives when taken into English. It comes down with its meaning, "that which can be doubly interpreted."

Coexistent—*Ko'-eg-zis'-tent* (*o* long, first *e* short, *i* short, second *e* clipped-short as in silent). A *gz* sound for *x* is regarded by the lexicographers as appropriate.

The main part of the formation is the Latin participle *existens* in its English dress, meaning "that which stands out," and which therefore indisputably "is." The *co* is a useful prefix by which English extends the application and association of numerous words, whether of Latin origin or not, to give the idea of "with."

Conquered — *Kong'-kerd* (*o* short, *e* as in maker). Pronounced like the town name, "Concord," with a nasal *ng* sound for the *n*.

The Latin *conquaerere*, meaning "seek out," carries the idea, in ancient writings, of peaceable acquisition. English, with time, has abandoned that meaning for "get by force."

Hosanna (Matt. 21:15) — *Ho-zan'-a* (*o* quick-long as in obey, first *a* short, second as in sofa)

A Hebrew cry of supplication made over into a Greek word by the New Testament writer, and treated as a shout of praise. English translators have kept the Greek word and left its meaning to be gathered from the context. "An American Translation" converts the passage in Matthew into: "God bless the Son of David!"

Indissoluble—Preferably *in-dis'-o-lu-b'l* (both *i*'s short, *o* quick-long as in obey, *u* as in unite).

Another word straight from Latin (*indissolubilis*, that which cannot be loosened") and carrying the original meaning in English. Webster's holds for speakers fixing the stress on the syllable *dis*. Deliberate utterance of the long word makes the dictionary advice easy to follow, but hurry will tend to carry the stress along to *sol*. When the word is taken over into technical use in the laboratory, and the idea of something that cannot be dissolved is intended, Webster's permits *sol* to receive the stress.

Manifold (Luke 18:30)—*Man'-i-fold* (*a* short, *i* clipped-short as in charity, *o* long). The *a* in "manifold," unlike that in "many," retains a short *a* sound.

Early versions read "many times more," "many more," or "much more," while the Authorized fixes on "manifold more."

Prerogative — *Pre-rog'-a-tiv* (*e* quick-long as in event, *o* short, *a* as in sofa, *i* short).

From a Latin word which had lost its original force (*rogare*, "to ask") even in republican Roman times, when it referred in some technical way to voting. The part of the word that had chief force then, and still has, is the preposition *pre* (Latin *prae*) which signifies "out in front." The one to whom prerogative belongs, commonly a king, is first and foremost.

Psaltery (Ps. 33:2)—*Sol'-ter-i* (*o* as in orb, *e* as in maker, *i* short).

Authorized translators, faced with a couple of Hebrew nouns, names of ancient musical instruments that were evidently alike, call the first one "harp"; and the second "psaltery," which derives from a Greek verb signifying "smite," "pluck," "touch," "play." Finding before them still another expression signifying "an instrument of ten strings," they supply the conjunction "and," to make the number consist of three. A modern version, which seems to try to bring the passage in Psalms up with archelogical findings, makes "psaltery" and "an instrument of ten strings" one and the same thing, and construes the verse as follows:

Praise the Lord with the harp;
Play to him on the ten-stringed lute.

Rabbinical—*Ra-bin'-i-kal* (each *a* clipped-short as in account, each *i* short).

An adjective employed to signify Jewish priestly methods under which ceremony was unduly emphasized.

Monitor Camera Club from John Orlando Northcutt, Los Angeles
Ragged Sentinels

Did You Ever Wonder

How Sounds and Voice Can Be "Dubbed In" In Sound Films?

Re-recording, or "dubbing" as it is called in studio language, is the process by means of which music, dialogue, or sound effects not recorded in the original "shooting" of a scene may be added to the sound heard when the picture is projected.

The dubbing is done in a re-recording room. This room is a miniature theater, the acoustic properties of which are as nearly as possible identical with those of a regular motion picture theater. Behind the picture screen are the reproducing horns from which issue the sounds to be re-recorded. A recording machine is set up as near to the reproducer as practicable, and this makes the sound track for the finished film.

In re-recording, the dialogue may be on one sound track, the music on another, and sound effects on as many more as seems necessary. The different sound tracks are fed through a synchronizing machine in which each track is kept in its proper place by sprockets as the films run over a common channel.

On a control board are mixing dials providing a volume control for each track that is being reproduced. One operator can mix as many as six simultaneously running tracks. Since it is possible to use as many as 18 sound tracks in re-recording, several operators may be required to handle the balancing and mixing of the various sounds.

How are sound effects obtained, if not on the actual set? From the studio sound library in which may be found as many as 10,000 recorded and classified noises. Most of these recordings are made from actual sounds, but some studios use synthetic noises for certain effects. From this library may be obtained such diverse sound effects as the hooting of an owl; the crunch of the munching of celery; or the jarring crash of a thunder clap.

And all such sounds, photographed on the set or dubbed in later, may emanate from a sound track .07 inch wide running along the lefthand side of the film projected in your favorite motion picture theater.—**W. P. Keasbey**

Self-Reliance

There is no feeling in this world to be compared with self-reliance—do not sacrifice that to anything else.—John D. Rockefeller.

Little Chauncey

Ingenious Chauncey

In Lighter Vein

Have Wings

"Riches," said the teacher, "take wings and fly away. Now, what kind of riches does the writer mean?"

He stared around the class, but met no response.

"Surely someone can answer the question? You, John, what kind of riches did the writer mean?"

John hesitated for a moment; then: "Ostriches, sir," he replied.—Dublin Evening Mail.

Not a Guest

Father: "Now try and leave the party at a reasonable hour. No more of this coming home with the milkman, young lady."

Daughter: "Why, dad, of course not. He won't be there."

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: Actually, says a Nazi experimenter, wood may be a source of superior food. The Berlin gourmet calling for a steaked plank is a solemn thought.

Milwaukee Journal: A wife is one who decides they can't afford a $200 trip, and besides, she'd rather put $50 with it and buy a coat.

A Verse for Today . . .

Thanks be unto God for his unspeakable gift.—II Cor. 9:15.

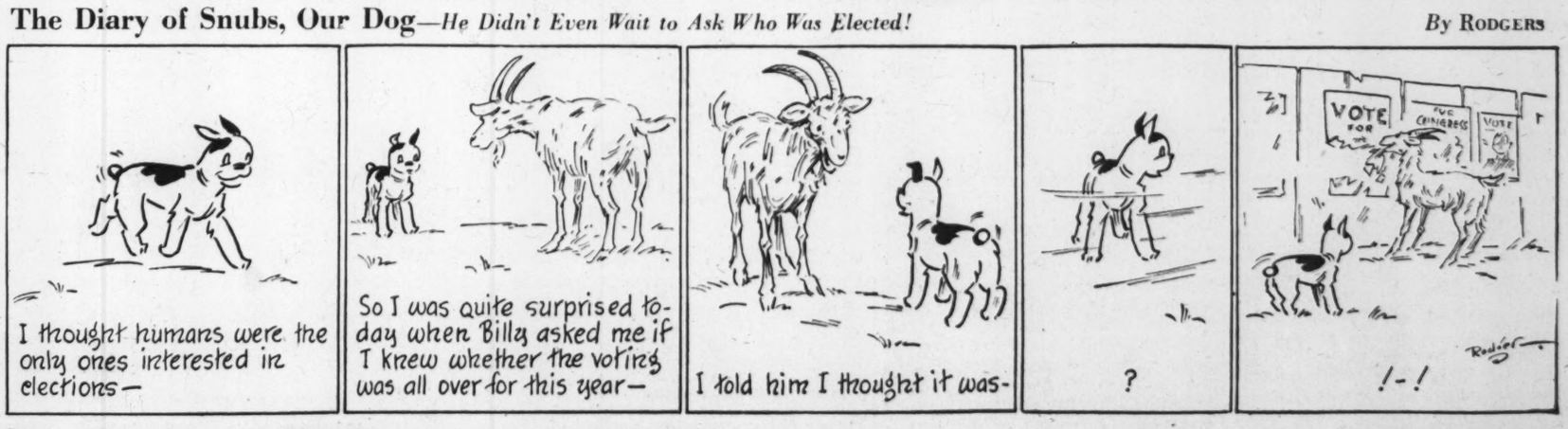
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Time for a Test*

By Le Pelley

HELLO, TUBBY — WANT TO PLAY HOUSE WITH SUSIE AND ME ?
WELL... I HAVE TO TAKE THIS PACKAGE HOME
LET SKIDMORE TAKE IT HOME ...
I WOULD... BUT... I'M NOT SURE I COULD TRUST HIM WITH GROUND ROUND STEAK !
HI, TUBBY — WAIT A SECOND
?
THE GAS PIPE GANG HAVE COME TO PLAY US A GAME OF FOOTBALL... COME ON
WOW
HERE, SKIDMORE — TAKE THIS AND RUN ALONG HOME !!
WERF WERF

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*He Didn't Even Wait to Ask Who Was Elected!*

By Rodgers


I thought humans were the only ones interested in elections—
So I was quite surprised today when Billy asked me if I knew whether the voting was all over for this year—
I told him I thought it was-
?
VOTE FOR
VOTE
!-!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Mayor Drake Is Still Running*

By The Hagers

DRAKEVILLE'S NEW MAYOR, F-M. DRAKE, I HAILED AND TRIED TO OVERTAKE.
AROUND THE BLOCK FITZ-MAURICE SPED. "IT'S YOU!" WITH GREAT RELIEF HE SAID.
"EXCUSE MY HASTE, BUT I'LL ADMIT AS MAYOR I AM RUSHED A BIT.
WITH BEST INTENT, THIS FRIENDLY MOB ALL WISH TO HELP ME WITH MY JOB."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The People Have Spoken

President Roosevelt has won a decisive victory. The American people have made a clear choice in a free election. By the democratic process that choice, whether by great or small margin, however strenuously opposed yesterday, today becomes the decision of the Nation. It should be so recognized and accepted, wholeheartedly and without reservations.

An election is a way of finding which way the people wish to go—all going on together. It is to unite, not to divide. If they were taking separate roads no election would be necessary. Self-government depends largely on an understanding of this process and on the effective practice of the good sportsmanship required. There can have been few occasions when that understanding and practice were more essential than today, but we are confident the American people and their President will not be found wanting.

The nature and circumstances of the election should help. This is no mumbled verdict. It is clean-cut and there is no ground for misunderstanding or welching. We trust there will be no effort to make "Santa Claus" a scapegoat; we see as much danger as anyone in what has been called the "subsidized vote," but no good can come from assuming that it decided this election.

This election saw a new Grand Old Party elephant. It had incorporated New Deal reforms in its platform, and chosen a candidate who would have surprised and upset Republican reactionaries if elected.

But the majority of Americans were not persuaded. They distrusted the remnants of "standpattism." It is to be hoped that this election will push on the Young Republicans and consolidate the influence of Wendell Willkie. His own courageous campaign and the vigor and idealism of the amateurs supporting him can go far to keep the two-party system alive.

Despite this new element and the large number of Democrats who considered two terms more than a tradition, the majority of independents went to President Roosevelt. Largely because of the war. Before the election the polls showed Willkie a winner except for the war. In view of the polls' underestimate of Roosevelt strength, it is not clear that the war really accounts for the third term. But manifestly it was a major factor. There were millions who saw foreign policy as the biggest issue and preferred to have President Roosevelt handling it.

This fact should greatly help the necessary healing of campaign divisions. Indeed, one of the healthiest developments of recent months has been that a growing appreciation of the danger from abroad has helped some of the "Roosevelt haters" to take a bigger view and melted much of their bitterness. This is the group which will now be called on to make the greatest contribution to national unity and the President's vigorous dealing with foreign affairs should ease their path.

The country has been able to give only a part of its attention to the election; the unanimity with which it will now turn to excitements from without should help it to face with closed ranks the dangers from without.

This newspaper, which for many years has combatted isolationism, welcomes this prospect. We hope, at the same time, that Americans will give continuing attention to the "Battle of America." For us that phase, covering the great unsolved problems, such as unemployment, which threaten American democracy from within, was much more than a campaign battle-cry. Before the election we pledged our support to the next President, whoever he might be. We shal' fulfill that pledge in good faith and with good will.

In America such support does not, of course, entail any surrender of honest conviction, any blind following of extreme steps, any abject personal subservience. Indeed such "support" would only weaken any man who held the great office to which our loyalty goes. We saw grave dangers in the third term before election; we still see them. They will be plain to all if the people abdicate what the President well called their "continuing responsibility" to think about the problems of government, say what they think, and act in accord with their own best judgment. The effective unity of the United States will be most readily realized, American democracy will operate most successfully, only if citizens perform this duty.

For our part, we have sought to take our position on the basis of fundamental issues—such as the third term—and to keep above personality or partisanship. We shall continue to do so.

After the 1936 election the American people saved the American system from serious damage when public opinion operating through Congress rejected the plan to enlarge the Supreme Court. Later the people curtailed the "purge." We trust that today the closeness of the popular vote, the exigency of foreign dangers, and the mellowing of experience will keep Mr. Roosevelt from embarking on any similar adventures.

Particularly in meeting the challenge of totalitarianism does the President need the help of informed, independent, alert and steady public opinion. After all, it is the people who must meet that challenge from within and without. We trust the President and the people will go on together in that knowledge and that spirit.

New England Choices

The election of 1940 serves to lower a little bit more some of the dikes which for years tended to keep New England a political and economic island in the national sea. Although the Republican Party did not burgeon in its rocky soil, that party of Middle Western farmers and mechanics was early adopted by New England, and as the economic cycle turned and New England became a stronghold of conservatism, the party turned with it.

Today, in an economy becoming ever more complex, the traditional Republican policies evidently no longer appeal to a majority in the industrial community. For it was the workers in the factories, the people who live in crowded cities, the men and women of the 40-hour week and the minimum wage, not the people of placid Yankee farms and the mellow countryside, who gave the Democrats their decisive sweep in the Northeastern States. The Democratic Party, these people believe, has stayed nearer to them and has achieved a more sympathetic understanding of their problems in an industrial civilization.

It is pleasing to note that in instances where people were uncertain of individual candidates they did not hesitate to support Republicans. This was noteworthy in the case of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, who ran ahead of the Presidential ticket in Massachusetts. Here, the poor record of Democratic predecessors, as well as the good record of his own administration, was undoubtedly a factor weighed by voters.

That other Republicans in New England with good records, specifically Governors Vanderbilt of Rhode Island and Baldwin of Connecticut, fell short of re-election can be attributed to the strength of the general sweep of sentiment toward a supposedly more liberal social system.

The list of those elected includes men with good records of public accomplishment. Their responsibility to administer with magnanimity and integrity is solemn. As the chosen of the majority they will have the support of all.

Winning With America

Americans may deplore the bitterness and the violence of the 1940 electoral campaign. But there could be one kind of campaign that would be worse. That is: One in which public apathy over real issues, or the absence of ability among leaders to crystallize the country's needs into issues, resulted in a slumberous period just before election. As it is, Americans are so aroused—and most of them healthily so—that they will need to calm down now the votes are counted.

Happily they were not too aroused to realize this even before the votes were counted. So, in New York City, groups like the Council for Democracy and the American defenders of Freedom had already dedicated themselves to the task of helping the United States to settle down after election. One such group—the Neighbors on McDougal-Sullivan Gardens—has put out a poster: In a circle are the words, "Let's Work for America" and on the bull's-eye inside the circle, "Good Loser Club."

We are seeing America at its best just now, and that best is good enough to make one want to change the words in the bull's-eye to read: "We're all winners."

Well, since November 5, Americans can settle down to serious matters, like football, dog shows, and mince pies.

But nobody forgot the "forgotten man" when it came to registering for the draft.

Our Readers Say—

A Tribute to the Royal Air Force

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Our faith springs like the eagle,
Who soars to meet the sun,
And cries exulting unto Thee,
O Lord, Thy will be done.

Thy will! It bids the weak be strong
It bids the strong be just;
No lip to fawn, no hand to beg,
No brow to seek the dust.

Wherever man oppresses man
Beneath Thy liberal sun,
O Lord, be there, Thine arm made bare;
Thy righteous will be done.

In this stirring ode by a great American is brought to light, I believe, what now constitutes a rousing and appropriate tribute to the spirit of defense of freedom of the Royal Air Force, and, let us believe, of the American Eagle Squadron now in training under them. It is one of the most beautiful of the hymns of John Hay, written before he became Ambassador to Great Britain and United States Secretary of State, and an originator of the "Open Door Policy" in China.

To the Royal Air Force, down through the ages, endless glorious epics will be written. They will forever live, as in the words of Carlyle, "a sacred band of the Immortals, and celestial bodyguard of the empire of mankind." EAMES MACVEAGH

Washington

Feathers, Furs, and Traps

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I appreciated very much your editorial on the renewal of illegal bird slaughter for the purpose of ornamenting women's hats. As you point out, it is the responsibility of every woman to demand that her hat ornaments be within the law. And this reminds us that every woman can aid the cause of mercy also by boycotting steel-trapped furs.

The red fox, badger, bear, all cats (including the larger varieties), coney, coyote, ermine (weasel), fisher, fitch, hare, rabbit, kolinsky, lynx, wildcat, marten, much mink, mole, most muskrat (Hudson seal), nutria, opossum, otter, raccoon, sable, skunk, wolf, and wolverine, have the taint of the steel trap upon them. Silver and black fox today come almost exclusively from fur farms, as well as much mink and muskrat.

Some of us hope a time will come when laws against such cruelty will not be necessary—a time when women will believe that to adorn their persons with fur and feathers is a relic of barbarism, too often entailing an unnecessary destruction of animal life and reflecting upon the capacity for tenderness and mercy which womankind should always and unfailingly express.

Brookline, Mass. S. B. B.

For a World Calendar

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent issue of the Monitor, I read with interest the editorial entitled "What, No Calendars?" and as a member of the World Calendar Association I wish to express my appreciation of that article where favorable comment was made on Miss Achelis' lecture in which she showed that the inequalities and defects of our present calendar could be corrected without disturbing the familiar twelve months' arrangement.

Toronto R. S. PETERSON

The Bookshelf

Canals in Balance

André Siegfried has a knack for being timely. Hardly had Italy invaded Egypt with intent to seize control of the Suez Canal, when M. Siegfried offered a characteristically readable and informative volume, SUEZ AND PANAMA, (New York: Harcourt, Brace. $3), translated from the French by H. H. and Doris Hemming.

The Suez and Panama Canals in M. Siegfried's view, measure the delicate balancings of world equilibrium, and even shape that equilibrium. The world has been divided by these two man-made waterways into an economic empire with two capitals, a development "as heavy with consequences as when Rome and Byzantium in ancient times became the twin heads of the Roman Empire." No longer is Europe, with its Suez route to the Orient, the uncontested economic capital. America and the Pacific, through Panama, rise toward a vast future.

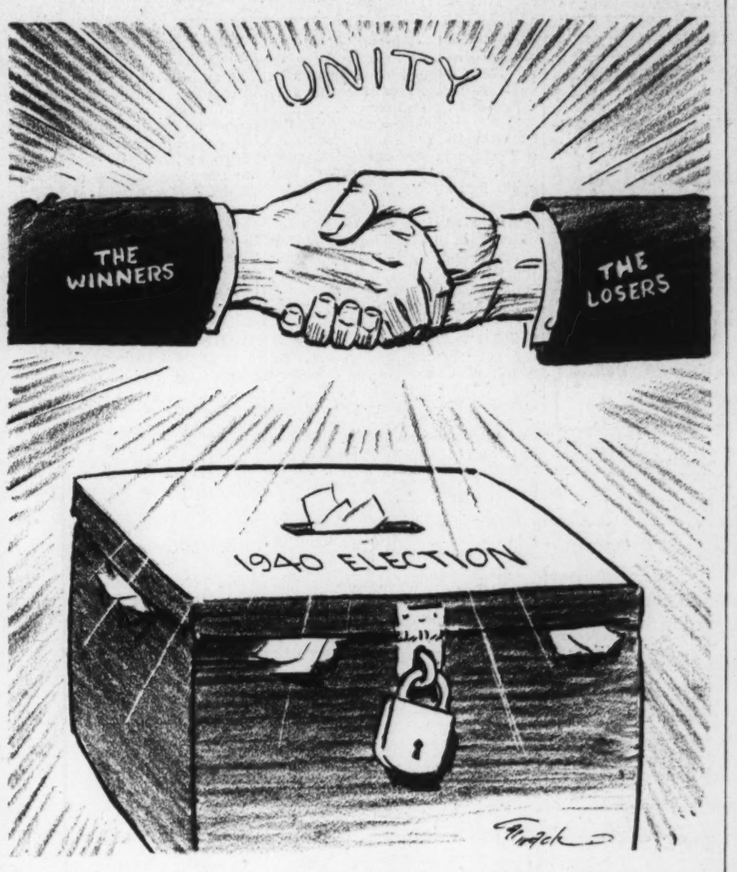
Seen in this light, the Mediterranean struggle of today loses nothing in intensity or seriousness for the British Empire, but M. Siegfried calls attention to counterbalancing factors. And those factors depend on a slender ribbon of channels and locks, now drawing to the Panamanian Isthmus defensive forces of the United States. Italy is attempting to divert one of the two great arteries of world trade at Suez. America prepares for the day when world destinies may turn on Panama.

Carved in the stone doorstep of the present American Embassy in Panama City, worn but clearly legible words tell the story of early links between Suez and Panama: "Compagnie Universelle. . . ." That was the company organized by Ferdinand de Lesseps, who became France's idol for completing Suez, and later failed in the Panama venture, with its tropical difficulties in the field and its financial scandals in Paris.

M. Siegfried brings a salutary critical attitude to his treatment of American conduct during the early stages of efforts to build a Panama Canal. Yet he is urbane, tolerant. Americans looked upon the French as intruders, and frigidly held aloof from their venture. To this day, Americans have tended to remember only the failures of French pioneers, not their devotion and skill. At Panama within a year this reviewer heard a high United States Army officer give all credit for the Canal to America, ignoring France's part. A Frenchman who was present lifted his eyebrows, as well he might.

M. Siegfried so enlivens even familiar facts about the two great canals, and adds so many anecdotes, that the skimmer of his pages soon settles down to enjoy the full flavor. Personal foibles of Egyptian rulers; the ancient canals linking the Nile to the Red Sea; intrigue and counter-intrigue; courageously independent financing by De Lesseps when bankers scoffed at Suez—these are skillfully told in a rarely rich historical narrative. R. H. S.

The Victory of America



Letters From Susan

(A 13-year-old London girl writes to her Aunt in America.)

Dear Aunty:

I am not at school at the moment because every form has to have one morning and one afternoon off in a week as there is not enough room in the Air Raid Shelter for everyone at once. The half-days we are not at school are spent in homework. On Monday, our first day of the new term, sirens went just as most of the girls were getting ready for school and so we were an hour late starting. Whenever we hear a siren at school we get up and troop into the shelter. When once we are in we make as much noise and clatter as we like. Yesterday we had a jar of sweets brought round to us by the mistresses. In the Emergency Secondary School I go to, there are at least eighteen schools represented, we are almost a United Schools of London. There are well over 300 girls all working together and making friends with each other. We have teachers from many different schools also.

Do you know what our shelter is? "The name of the Lord is a strong tower: the righteous runneth into it, and is safe." We like to think that "Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning," instead of bombs and things. I can't see bombs coming down from the "Father of lights" very easily.

* * *

While I was on the tram going to school yesterday the sirens went. The way the roads cleared of pedestrians was simply marvelous. You could go along the road and see lines of busses by the pavements absolutely empty with not even a fly inside. At other times when the siren goes very few busses stand idle, perhaps none at all. It depends upon the drivers and conductors who have "power of discretion," unless something is happening right overhead when all traffic must stop.

Our newspapers are much thinner now and instead of "silver paper" on bars of chocolate we have cellophane wrappings. I sleep through air raids, quite the best thing to do. When we heard gunfire we used to go downstairs to the lady who kindly offered to make us comfortable in the so-called safest place in her flat. Our next-door neighbors also go down and it is rather a squash for seven hours for ten of us, and they talk about the war and other things, and so we now stay upstairs. I was thinking how funny we all looked in our pyjamas and nightgowns and dressing gowns, sitting on stools and cushions and crosslegged in the passage. Things we would never have thought of doing a year ago are done without thinking now.

* * *

Mummy and I saw Shirley Temple in "The Blue Bird" the other day. While the other film was being shown, it suddenly faded out and the screen was covered with an orange color. The manager trotted on to the stage with a beaming face and told us that Hitler had felt himself honored to pay a visit and that people who wished to take shelter could, otherwise the performance would continue. Everyone clapped at this and he trotted off. Only about half a dozen people went out. Then, near the beginning of "The Blue Bird," these words were put on in white over the film: "THE ALL CLEAR HAS JUST BEEN SOUNDED." Lots of people heard the warning but hardly any the all clear, because we were all too interested in Shirley.

We have a pail of water out on our step and so have lots of people in the road. The Warden asked us to put one out when we heard gunfire, but no one waits for gunfire. A pail of water graces the step all the time, ready for everything. As we walk along the road we see blue pails, white pails, gray pails, black pails, of all shapes and sizes, sitting grinning at you—just so—on the doorsteps.

When a siren goes the horses on the streets are released from their shafts and tied behind their carts. The baker's horse always stops outside our house and I run out to him and talk to him and give him an apple or two. I whisper in his ear that he abides "under the shadow of the Almighty," and I know he understands. SUSAN

Translating Our Times

German Racialism

Logically, it is the idea of race which today directs the German dream by subordinating and utilizing the German vision of history. This idea is more dangerous than the vision, because if one believes that resentment appearing as an historical ambition can be realized, pride of race will be insatiable. This same idea is also arbitrary, false and subject to all the byways of human will, because merely founded on certain conclusions of comparative grammar or differences and similarities between languages. For it supposes that which is not, namely, that in every linguistic domain there is a correspondent domain of the ethnic. Such a hypothesis is unfounded when one recalls that in Latinized Gaul, not of Latin blood, three or four centuries sufficed to eliminate from its language all traces of the ancestral Gaul.—ANDRÉ CHEVRILLON in *La Revue de Paris*, April 15, 1915, and recently reprinted in the same publication.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

As With Man So With Nation

The antique conscience shuddered the day when an actor recited on the Roman stage these simple words: "Homo sum, humani nihil a me alienum puto." (I am a man: I deem nothing that relates to man a matter foreign to myself. Publius Terentius Afer. B. C. 190-159). It is time, it is just that nations should say the same: "I am a nation, I deem nothing that relates to other nations a matter foreign to myself."—HENRI ALPHONSE ESQUIROS (1814-1876).

The Wide Horizon

Temporary Politicians

By Josephine Keizer Littlejohn

A politician is one who organizes political power for the propagation or furtherance of his political views or ambitions. Right? Right.

Most of us self-righteous Americans are indignantly certain that our professional or all-the-time politicians organize political power for purely selfish aims. Right? Right.

When every four years, in a Presidential year, millions of citizens take a hand in the organization of political power for the propagation of our own political creeds, beliefs, or aims, we, the self-righteous, think it all right because we are furthering our own political creeds, beliefs or aims. Right? Right.

In other words, when *we* are temporarily the vast majority of American politicians, we feel that we are doing intelligent work for our self-government; saving the country; showing our patriotism, etc., do we not? Certainly we do! And right we are!

* * *

Is there any doubt that such work by us all, all of the time, would be for the good of the United States all of the time? No doubt.

Is there any law that *compels* any citizens to perform such patriotic political work at any or all times?

Certainly not. This is a free country.

Is there any law that *prohibits* any citizens from performing such patriotic political work at any and all times?

Certainly not. This is a free country.

Is there any law that appoints *any politician* good or bad to political power? No.

How does any politician attain political power? He takes it.

How? By leadership.

Why, year in and year out, do bad politicians maintain this political power?

Self-interest. Looking for perquisites; money, influence or position *from* governmental jobs.

Why, after big elections do self-righteous politicians give up such leadership?

Self-interest. Looking for perquisites; money, influence or position *outside* of governmental jobs.

* * *

Does Mohammed decide which kind of politicians shall run the United States?

No. The majority of the United States citizens decide it.

Are the majority of the United States citizens good or bad?

Good.

Then why aren't the majority of the politicians of the United States good citizens all of the time?

Because we, the majority of the citizens, can't be bothered all of the time about our self-government, our politics. Only every now and then. Every two or four years maybe.

Right? Sure it's right!

Are the righteous majority of citizens, whose self-interest *distracts* them from their duties to their Government, to its harm, any better citizens than the nonrighteous minority of American citizens whose self-interest *attracts* them to their Government, for its harm?

You answer that one. I know the answer, because I'm a politician all of the time.

Incidentally, you Part-Timers, I am also a well-educated and entirely respectable citizen all of the time.

For some weeks I have been one of many millions of such respectable and patriotic politicians.

Until the next election, I'll be one of only a few hundred thousand such politicians.

Whose self-government, whose politics, is this anyway?

You answer that one, too, you Temporary Politicians!

Mirror of World Opinion

Hate Will Pass

The aeroplane and the radio have brought us closer together. The very nature of these inventions cries out for the goodness in man—cries out for universal brotherhood—for the unity of us all. Even now my voice is reaching millions throughout the world—millions of despairing men, women, and little children—victims of a system that makes men torture and imprison innocent people. To those who can hear me, I say—do not despair. The misery that has come upon us is but the passing of greed—the bitterness of men who fear the way of human progress. The hate of men will pass, and dictators die, and the power they took from the people will return to the people.—From CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S concluding speech in the film, "The Great Dictator."

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